Allegheny County

How the Elections Passed Off.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Receiving the Returns at Headquarters.

Grand Republican Jubilee.

Dem.-Libs. Overwhelmed and Discomfited, etc., etc.,' etc.

The elections in Allegheny county passed off quietly. The day was most delightful, a bright sun shining from morning till night. The deepest interest was manifested in the result, and both parties mustered their full strength. From the opening to the closing of the polls the voting was kept up briskly. There were very few if any breaches of the peace, and no disturbances of a serious character occurred. The closing of the drinking saloons and bar-rooms tended greatly to the preservation of good order, and there were heard on all hands the warmest commendations of the new law.

It became apparent, from the first counts in the various wards, that the Republicans were carrying and polling their several votes; that the usual disaffection was not near so serious as was represented, and in many cases apprehended. This encouraged the party organizations in the several districts, and incited them to renewed exertions. The gains and gains gained in the early hours were kept up, and as the day wore on it only became a question as to what the majorities should be. All the districts did well, while many acquitted themselves most nobly.

THE NEGRO EL.

With all the clamor raised by the opposition in regard to the colonization of negro voters, but very few of this class were denied a vote. They were not to be intimidated, and when they offered to vote they were generally so well fortified with tax receipts and other evidences of their right to vote that all efforts to defeat them proved futile. In only one instance, so far as we can learn, was there an arrest made of a colored man for illegal voting, and after a hearing he was discharged.

ALDERMAN STRAIN ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

Alderman John A. Strain, a well known Democratic leader, who lives in the Fifth ward of this city, and has his office in the Fifth ward, offered his vote in the latter ward, which was objected to by the Board. He stated that he had a right to vote where his office was located, and his ballot was received. He was soon after arrested and taken before Commissioner Gamble, charged with illegal voting, guilty of an act of felony. He had a partial hearing, and at the instance of United States District Attorney Swoope was held to bail to answer in the sum of $5,000. The arrest created considerable excitement.

A FAIR ELECTION.

Every appliance of the law was used to secure a fair election, and with the most satisfactory results. There were Supervisors appointed by the United States Court, and overseers chosen by the State authorities, in which both parties were represented, and in addition to these there were Deputy United States Marshals selected in the various wards of the two cities and in some of the boroughs. No election has ever been held here in which the ballots were so carefully scrutinized.

THE HOURLY RETURNS.

The hourly returns of the vote, throughout the day, were furnished by the Fire Alarm Telegraph, under the direction of Captain Fullwood, and proved highly satisfactory. The system has established the public to form tolerably accurate estimates, and prepared them for the general result as which we have an announcement of the aggregate results in the evening.

The Election Committee had secured City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the several districts, and as night came thousands sought this place of resort.

At City Hall.

City Hall, last night, was filled to its utmost capacity, and it is needless to say that the immense audience was in the most jubilant spirits. The stage had been arranged for the accommodation of the members of the County Committee, and others, and the Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies had wires run into the hall, from which dispatches from the various wards of the city were received and announced as fast as they were transmitted to all points.

Ex-Senator Thomas J. Bigham acted as Master of Ceremonies, and those who have witnessed him in that capacity know how admirably he acquits himself. It was about half-past seven o'clock when Mr. Bigham began to read dispatches. As they were almost without exception favorable, the reading created the most thrilling enthusiasm.

BIG MAJORITIES.

The big majorities and the large gains exhibited in several of the wards in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as well as the boroughs on the South Side, were hailed with unbounded applause. The Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and the Second ward, Allegheny, were specially applauded.

BIGHAM'S HOME.

Mr. Bigham, in announcing the returns from his own district, Mt. Washington, stated that there was a gain of 156. (Cheers and shouts of "bully for Bigham.)

FROM TOM. MARSHALL'S HOME.

The next returns were from Tom. Marshall's district—McClure township—Hartranft, 192; Buckalew, 51. Said Mr. Bigham—"Last year this district gave two to one against us; now we have two to one in our favor." (Loud cheers, and cries of "poor Tom.")

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The first item from Philadelphia announced a Republican gain of 846 in the Fifth ward.

Mr. Bigham—That is the ward in which the conscientious Mr. Forney lives. He has a fine majority in that district to night as brother Marshall. [Loud applause, and cheers for Philadelphia.]

The Great Western band now struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," which was the signal for deafening applause, only intensified by the band which followed the winding up with "Yankee Doodle," quick time, those on the stage waving their hats and shouting at the top of their voices.

FROM HARTRANFT'S HOME.

Mr. Bigham—"I will now give you the returns from General Hartranft's own township—First district 61; second ward, gain 24—a total gain of 85 in a Democratic district."

The most deafening applause followed this announcement.

MORE FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Language fails to convey an adequate idea of the feeling manifested on the reception of the glorious news from Philadelphia. The immense gains were hailed with vociferous shouts, cheers, and "tigers."

MUSIC AND SONGS.

"Sherman's March" was played after the reception of the news from Philadelphia, and the whole audience joined in swelling the chorus.

Mr. Pope, the vocalist, was now loudly called upon, and sang two of his inimitable songs, which intensified the excitement, if such a thing were possible.

STILL MORE NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The results in more of the wards in Philadelphia were next read, and cheer after cheer followed.

8,000 FOR ALLEGHENY.

Mr. Bigham now electrified the audience by announcing that the majority in old Allegheny would probably closely approach 8,000, according to returns to date at hand. Shouts and cheers for Allegheny, still the former could keep up with the latter.

After the reading of some additional returns the band struck up the "Red, White and Blue."

SPEECH FROM MR. SWOOPE.

B. Bucher Swoope now made his appearance, in response to repeated calls, and after thanking the audience for their unbounded enthusiasm, stated that in Philadelphia would not be less than 20,000. [Immense applause.] He had pledged Allegheny county in the wigwam at Philadelphia for 7,000 majority, and the returns already in gave more than that figure. [Applause.] Then where are all the Liberal Republicans that were to follow Moorehead and Marshall? [Laughter, and cries of "Come up Salt River."] Mr. Swoope said the State would not give less than twenty thousand majority for Hartranft. [Applause.]

There were cries of "Where's Palmer?" "How's Bill McMullen?" "Where's Alderman Strain?" &c. Mr. Swoope responded by saying that "Palmer was dead and buried; Alderman John A. McClure had hanged him;" [Laughter.] For the first time in many years, Bill McMullen's power in Philadelphia had been broken. [Applause.] As for Alderman Strain, there had been 3,000 reported for him. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Swoope, after thanking the audience for their kindness, bade them good night.

CHEERS AND MORE CHEERS.

Gen. Negley was next loudly called, and made a brief but very congratulatory speech, which was loudly applauded.

Major E. A. Monooth, Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, was then introduced by senator Bigham, and highly complimented for the manner in which he had done his work. As the Major had compelled others to do a good deal of speaking, it was proposed that he (Monooth) should make a little speech himself.

The Major responded very briefly, thanking God that the efforts of the Republican party had been crowned with success. The Allegheny county Republicans were in the whole duty. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so."] Gen. Hartranft would have all the votes promised for him, and 7,000 majority—and a little more. [Applause.] That was glorious enough for October. Next month old Allegheny would roll up 12 000 for Grant and Wilson. [Cheers, and cries of 15,000.]

Mr. Bigham—The Major pledges 12,000 majority for Grant. Some of you are not satisfied with that; and I am not; we must and will make it 15,000 [Tremendous cheers, and shouts of "That's the figure."]

A VOICE FROM SEWICKLEY BOROUGH.

Mr. Bigham.—I have here a return from Sewickley borough, the home of the editors of the *Leader*. Let us see how the moral and political influence of that paper have affected the result: Hartranft 191; Buckalew 51—a gain of 38 over last year. [Laughter and applause, with groans for the *Leader*.]

John Sturgeon, of Allegheny, was introduced by Mr. Bigham, and made a brief but vigorous speech, laudatory of Allegheny city, all of which, it is well deserved, and enthusiastically cheered.

CLOSING SCENES.

It was after ten o'clock when Mr. Bigham announced that the result was so well assured, both in the county and the State, that it was useless to hold the audience longer. He paid a high compliment to General Hartranft, and took a little credit to himself for having won the glorious victory. He said Mr. Buckalew had made an onslaught upon him in one of his speeches, but he thought he had paid him a little while ago to give him a clear receipt. [Laughter and applause.]

Mayor Calhow, of Allegheny, followed in a brief speech, which was vociferously cheered, after which there was some more music, and the audience slowly dispersed.

SCENES ON THE STREETS.

The thousands who had congregated in the hall now formed in line, headed by the band, and marched *en masse* through the streets, shouting, cheering, singing, and jubilating in every conceivable manner. They visited the various Republican newspaper offices, and serenaded each in turn.

The scenes in the streets beggared all description. Nothing like it has ever been witnessed before. It was long after midnight before the general jubilation came to a close.

At Democratic Liberal Headquarters.

The scenes at the Democratic and Liberal headquarters on Fifth avenue were as disheartening as they could possibly be. Early in the day a wet blanket had been cast over the hopes of the party, and when they met at night they were demoralized and disspirited. The few grains of comfort which they managed to pick up from the returns were utterly insufficient to keep up the courage of the men who made a speech, telling his deluded and disappointed followers that he would tell them the truth—that he had always told them the truth, and did not wish them to lose their money. (Poor comfort, indeed, for the many who had gone their pile on Buckalew, and lost.) He then stated, in substance, that they had been sold out, by scoundrels, in Philadelphia, and had lost the battle. He talked of frauds, &c., etc., and threw up the sponge as gracefully as possible. The gloomy assemblage dispersed at an early hour.

They are getting up, in New York, what they call the dinner subscription fund, for electing Horace Greeley to the Presidency. All classes are invited to contribute, from Biddy in the kitchen to her mistress in the parlor, nor are newsboys and bootblacks forgot.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Bryan—Sage Brush Desert—South Pass City —An Indian Scare—Desperate Encounter With Troops—Heavy Odds—Exaggerated Reports—Shoshone Agency.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK INDIAN AGENCY,}
WIND RIVER, WYOMING, Sept. 17, 1872.

Leaving Denver it is twenty-four hours' ride to Bryan. This, during the making of the Union Pacific Railroad was, in the parlance of the country, "a red hot place," but it soon burnt out, and we found it difficult to get dinner, and when gotten, it was so poor we rather regretted our success. We left by stage for South Pass City, a hundred miles due north. Found our stage a traveling magazine (not a *Harper*, but played on other strings), every passenger, except ourselves, having a rifle and revolver. The occasion of this warlike preparation was a reported raid by hostile Indians. A number of two days' duration, and there were reported killed and missing and a lot of stock run off.

Crossing the railroad, our road ran through the sand foot-hills and into an extended sage brush and alkali plain—the great American desert of the old emigrant trail, which we followed for some fifty miles. During the first few miles we found a number of square and conical buttes, some of them quite high, others very odd and beautiful in design. With this exception there was positively nothing to be seen for a hundred miles. There was only one point of interest, which we stopped over night where a family lived, and they hauled their wood fifty miles, and their hay fifteen. At two other points a single man lived, who was in charge of the stage stables, and one other kept a hay ranche, and it was valuable only because hay sold for $100 per ton. We spent the greater part of two days on this *interesting* road, crossing Pilot's discovery, the "south Pass." Arrived at South Pass City, our guide took 1872½ says it had a population of fifteen hundred; and so it had a few months ago. Four miles from it to Atlantic City, that had a thousand, and a few miles further Miner's Delight, which had almost as many more. But the population of all these would now not muster a hundred and two hundred. They were—so the citizens say—all "red-hot" towns—that is, they were as near like the "regions infernal" as men could make them. Theaters, "free and easies," saloons, gambling hous s and worse, and the people were, a few honest men and women, and the masses villains, gamblers, thieves, and women fit companions for such. The ruins of the Sweetwater mines were reputed very rich, large numbers of miners and adventurers made in, towns were built, and mines put into operation: but they did not prove equal to the expectations of the people, and as quickly they rushed out again, and three-fourths of the houses are tenantless, and useful only for fire-wood. It is said houses can be bought in South Pass City for ten dollars each, and but eight families inhabit the city.

On our landing in this interesting "city," we found everybody in the highest state of excitement. Word had just come in from Fort Stambaugh, six miles out, that Lieutenant R——— was engaged four miles from the post with a body of three hundred Indians; that he had sent in for reinforcements, and that every available man and a howitzer had been sent him. Telegraphic communication had been cut off, and so affairs stood as "our magazine," with a reinforcement of seven able-bodied men, drove up. Of course nobody was terribly excited, and she had seen moccasin tracks on the hill just back of the house; that the Indians, she knew, were in the neighborhood; remembering the night before. To reassure her we told her that there were "regulars and true men" in the town, and that they were equal to three hundred Indians. Yes, she replied, but if there is danger one of them never leaves the post alone. Our party did not enjoy the general uneasiness, and we slept as tranquilly as the Babes in the Babes in the woods. The next morning we drove to the post, and found Gen. B. and Lieut. R. engaged in a very animated talk, one of the principal topics being the howitzer: for the reason that it had been left behind, and the post was on "a peace footing." Here we found Lieut. R. to be a young officer, who had had considerable experience in Indian affairs, the day before, with a small party of cavalry, he as second in command, had come upon a large party, drove them into the brush and skirmished for two hours when the Indians made a charge, and their faces and prepared for giving battle on the top of the hill. Lieut. R. sent to the post for reinforcements, requiring three howitzers, and the howitzer, with a piece of artillery was sent to him. About the time they were ready for work, it was discovered that the three hundred *Indians* were eleven citizens, who were hunting up stock. It was there the speech-bearing tongue by internal evidences, and many points of comparison with the great crop it has produced.

The author is enthusiastic, but does not appear to be what is generally understood as an enthusiast. He brings the proofs that have been convincing to him, and he wishes to convice others. He announces that he wishes to obtain the co-operation of our scientific linguists of his native country in the organization under his supervision of a new and simplified grammer and lexicon of the primitive tongue, he being thoroughly convinced that were it dictionary perfected, it would prove the real linguistic key and root to all dictionaries.

MARRYING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Singular Ceremonies on the Occasion of a Civil Marring Between a Jew and a Christain Lady at Thom, West Prussia.

The following account of a civil marriage between a Jew and a Christain lady, as taken from a Posen newspaper, will no doubt prove interesting to the lover of the new and sensational:

A few days ago a marriage was concluded in our town unlike any which has ever taken place. The contracting parties were a Jew and a Christian, and the marriage was solemnized without any change of religion on the part of either.

That the marriage might take place by civil act before a court, may be easily understood, but in order to render the Court competent in its performance of this act, the lady was obliged to appear in company with her father before the judge, and there declare her intention to be no longer a member of the Evangelical State Church, and to adopt a profession of that effect. About a fortnight after this a Prus. sistant clergyman visited the lady by order of the Court, endeavoring by reproaches and exhortations to change her intentions. The minister unfortunately knew beforehand that these would be entirely in vain, for the young lady was well educated, and could think for herself, and was also possessed of an energetic will. She was perfectly convinced at her 18th birthday of the propriety of taking the step, and was unlikely to be moved by any words whose import she had before well considered. The religious views of a man undergone no change whatever; she merely cast aside the barrier which unhappily prohibits a marriage between a member of the Christian Church with a Jew, a barrier which is not at all upheld by any word of Christ.

Four weeks after this ministerial exhortation the lady was again obliged to appear before the Court, and to repeat her first declaration, which was then accepted and indorsed on the records. After the intention of both to enter into the state of matrimony had been publicly announced by a legal notice for the specified time, the legal act of recognition and proclamation of the marriage took place in the presence of both their parents and other witnesses. A celebration at the house of the bride then followed, in which neither a Protestant nor a Jewish minister took part. A touching address was, however, delivered by one of the brides friends, in that all present were deeply moved, and no one missed the ministerial blessing. In this case there may serve to convince certain circles of the absurdity of many clerical demands, especially in the line of marriage.

The same gentleman having lived in New York, was requested to procure a certificate from a minister in this city, which should also be certified by the Consul, to the effect that no impediment existed here to prevent his marriage in Prussia, but the authorities, on learning that this could not be done, were satisfied with the Consul's certificate that no such impediment was known to exist.

It is reported that McClure on the day of the election, seeing that the game was up, telegraphed that Philadelphia was "in the hands of repeaters and gone to hell." His dispatch was only slightly removed from that of a hog dealer recently who, being in Baltimore and wishing to advise his partner from Pittsburgh how the market was coming broke down and he would be at home the next day, telegraphed as follows: "Hog market gone to hell, and I'll be there to-morrow." McClure might have adopted this form of expression with a certain degree of propriety.

PROF. HAMAR, recently pardoned, had a most enthusiastic reception at the hands of his friends at St. Petersburg on Saturday. A procession of some five hundred oil producers, headed by a brass band, met him at the depot and escorted him to a hotel, where a speech of welcome was made by G. E. Shannon, Esq., President of the Producers' Association, to which the Professor responded.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 9, 1872.

The reaction from the excitement of election day has left the banking community quiet, and mostly in a good humor. The very decided success of the Republican ticket confirms the feeling that Grant would be elected, and "makes assurance doubly sure," that with the November election will come a renewal of the financial policy of the administration, which has done so much to advance public credit and private enterprise. The commercial public no longer feel the dread of Mr. Greeley's erratic financial vagaries.

—Money is in active demand and paper more abundant than there is funds to meet the demands. Only short paper of unquestionable character can find takers, while there is no market for securities. Mortgages, some of which are seeking buyers, are not in favor, and cannot be placed without much difficulty and exhorbitant rates; still there is a perceptible easing of the market. Rates are up to the stringent mark, and borrowers on the street must pay as their necessities demand, as they are at the mercy of lenders who now hold the whip-handle and can crack their whips at pleasure.

—The bank statements come out slowly, as the call is now a week old, and are good indices of the condition of the market. As soon as they all come to light we will tabulate them for the benefit of our readers.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅜	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅜	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅜	114
10-40s	108	107½
New 5s	110¾	110¾
Gold	113	112⅝
Currency 6s	111⅜	111⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115½
United States 5-20s of 1864	115½
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅝
United States 10-40s	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114½
Currency Pacifics	114½

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes Stock Privileges as selling for one per cent. cash, bonus, on thirty days' time, and one to one and a half per cent. bonus on sixty days, at the following ranges from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud.	⅜ to 1	below. ⅜ to 1⅜ above.
Lake Shore	¾ to 1½	1¾ to 1¾ "
Northwestern	⅜ to 2	⅜ to 1⅜ "
Ohio and Miss.	⅛ to 1	⅛ to 1⅛ "
Pacific Mail	⅜ to 1¼	⅜ to 1¾ "
St. P., com. & pfd.	⅜ to 1¾	⅜ to 2 "
Union Pacific	⅜ to 1¾	⅜ to 2 "
Wabash	¾ to ⅞	1¼ to 1¾ "
Wes. Union Tel.	1¾ to 2	¾ to 1¼ "
Ill. and St. Jo.	¾ to 1¾	2½ to 3 "

Gold ⅛ for 30 days.
⅛ for 60 days.

—The above rates all imply first-class names.

—The following is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Spinner on the subject of the redemption of mutilated currency, under the act of June 8, 1872, with the instructions issued by the Treasury Department:

It is the duty of every Postmaster to register in the manner prescribed by law, but without payment of any registration fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States delivered to him for mailing to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption. Express and all others may forward defaced and mutilated currency to this office for redemption, and receive therefor in new currency or drafts on New York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans, without risk or expense to the holder, the Government that required to convey and count their remittances.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day

	10:30	11:30	3:00
October 9, 1872.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Gold	113	112⅝	112⅞
Quotation		99	
Western Union Tel.		85¾	86
Quicksilver	25¾	25⅝	25⅞
Pacific Mail	42¼	42	43
Adams Express		92½	92
Wells, Fargo & Co.		70	70
American Express		59	59
United States Express		70	70
New York Central	94¾	93¾	94¼
New York Central Scrip			
Erie	48¾	48⅝	48⅞
Reading			
Michigan Central	98½	98	98½
Michigan Southern			
Illinois Central			
Cleveland and Pittsb'h			
Chicago and Northwest	71¾	71¾	72
Rock Island			
Pittsburg	100½	100½	100½
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44	44¾
Chicago and Alton			
Terre Haute	22	22	22
Boston, Hartford & Erie			
Harlem	127		126½
New Jersey Central			
Union Pacific	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58¾
Phila. and Erie	21
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Catawisa	25
Oil Creek & Alley R.	34¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58
North Pennsylvania	18¾
United Co's of N. J.	123
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Reading	97½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 10, 1872.

REMARKS.—What with the excitement of the election yesterday and the desire to learn the news to-day, business was rather dull; consequently, there was little to do; they will be all right in a day or two. We have few changes to note in the market.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	7,210	10,302	17,512
Apples, bbls	962	949	1,911
Beans, bbls	1,961	1,425	3,386
Corn, sks	4,410	2,564	6,974
Wheat, sks	4,400	3,800	8,200
Bar eg, sks	5,274	5,370	10,644
Rye, sks	1,470	2,304	3,774
Oats, sks	13,977	11,022	24,999
Barley, sks	282	1,200	1,482
Bacon, pcs	4,916	4,851	11,772
Bacon, tres	258	202	460
Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES AND DRIED FRUIT.

Apples—Receipts of choice apples is not up to the demand, shi at ordinary or medium is in excess. We find it rather difficult to give correct quotations, but are report. ed sales at prices as follows: $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

ASHES.—There is a fair demand and prices are firm Sales are reported at $6 75@6 87½ per 100 lbs. Pearls, common sods sat 5c; pearl ash 11@11½c; pot ash 10c; nitrate soda 4½c.

BUTTER.—Prime roll—sales at 25@28c ₱ lb. Packed not wanted. Receipts 22 packages.

BROOM CORN.—Hand-cut sales uniform and prices are unchanged at 4 to 5c ₱ lb, as to quality.

BRANS.—Sales of choice hand-picked prime white marrow command $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—1 lb cans $1 75; ½ lb cans $1 00; 2 lb cans $6 00.

CHEESE.—Sales at 13@14c. Prices remain unchanged and quote as follows: Ohio flats, 13½@14c; Dairy 12@13c; Ohio Cheddars, 14@15c; Sapsigar 16@18c.

CANDLES.—Sperm, 45@50c; Baltimore $3 50. Little home demand.

CANNED GOODS.—Tomatoes, 3 lbs, $2 25@2 50; peaches, 2 lbs, $2 50@3 00; corn, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; pumpkin, 2 lbs, 75@85c; string beans, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; lima beans, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; blackberries, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; damson plums, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; green gages, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; egg plums, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; Lawton blackberries, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; raspberries, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; strawberries, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; pineapple, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; cherries, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; quinces, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; peaches, pie, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; peaches, yellow, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; peaches, white, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; tomatoes, 2 lbs, 90c@$1 00; corn, per doz, $1 60@1 80; peaches, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; pineapple, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; Lima beans, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; string beans, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; blackberries, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; raspberries, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; strawberries, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; damson plums, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; green gages, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; egg plums, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; cherries, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; quinces, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; pumpkin, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; peaches, yellow, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; peaches, white, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; tomatoes, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; corn, 3 lbs, $2 50@2 75; peaches, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; tomatoes, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; corn, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; Lima beans, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; string beans, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; blackberries, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; raspberries, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; strawberries, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; damson plums, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; green gages, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; egg plums, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; cherries, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; quinces, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; pumpkin, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; peaches, yellow, 2½ lbs, $2 50@2 75; peaches, white

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

W. P. HAAS, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents, delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, 75 cents per month, $2 for three months, $4 for six months, $8 per year.

Letters to be signed for publication should be directed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Social Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1872. NO. 28.

FIRST EDITION.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hartranft's Majority Over 30,000, and Rising!

Both Branches of the Legislature Republican.

Twenty-two Members of Congress Republican---One in Doubt.

Republican Majority in the Constitutional Convention.

There Had Been Anything Else We Would Have Had More!

THE STATE.

Semi-official returns indicate the following majorities in the counties named:

	Hartranft.	Buckalew.
James	8,000	263
Allegheny	875	.....
Armstrong	725	.....
Beaver	.....	.....
Berks	.....	6,150
Blair	750	.....
Bradford	3,100	.....
Bucks	.....	200
Butler	500	.....
Cambria	.....	650
Cameron	42	.....
Carbon	1,00	.....
Center	.....	500
Chester	2,900	.....
Clarion	.....	900
Clearfield	.....	900
Clinton	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	.....
Crawford	650	.....
Cumberland	.....	750
Dauphin	2,000	.....
Delaware	.....	500
Elk	2,500	.....
Erie	.....	600
Fayette	.....	.....
Forest	300	.....
Franklin	.....	250
Fulton	.....	1,650
Greene	750	.....
Huntingdon	2,400	.....
Indiana	2,000	.....
Jefferson	.....	1,000
Juniata	4,700	.....
Lancaster	1,100	.....
Lawrence	1,750	.....
Lebanon	.....	1,600
Lehigh	1,000	.....
Luzerne	.....	500
Lycoming	500	.....
McKean	.....	250
Mercer	3,000	.....
Mifflin	700	.....
Monongahela	640	.....
Montgomery	600	.....
Montour	400	.....
Wayne	.....	750
Northampton	.....	900
Northumberland	.....	200
Perry	.....	1,000
Philadelphia	20,000	.....
Pike	.....	.....
Potter	.....	.....
Schuylkill	1,000	.....
Snyder	.....	300
Somerset	1,600	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....
Susquehanna	.....	.....
Tioga	3,000	.....
Union	700	.....
Venango	640	.....
Warren	600	.....
Washington	400	.....
Wayne	.....	750
Westmoreland	.....	900
Wyoming	.....	200
York	.....	1,700

The counties as above given foot up 62,487 for Hartranft and 29,513 for Buckalew, or a Republican majority of 32,974. The twelve counties to hear from gave for Judge Agnew, in 1871, a Democratic majority of 1,859.

CONGRESSMEN ELECT.

Below we give a list of the Congressmen elected in this State on Tuesday. The names of Democrats are printed in *italics*:

AT LARGE.

Glenni W. Scofield, Lemuel Todd.
Charles Albright,

DISTRICT.

1st. *Samuel J. Randall.* 13th. J. D. Strawbridge.
2d. Charles O'Neill. 14th. John B. Hay.
3d. Leonard Myers. 15th. *John A. Magee.*
4th. William D. Kelley. 16th. John Cessna.
5th. Alfred C. Harmer. 17th. A. A. Barker.
6th. James S. Berry. 18th. Sobieski Ross.
7th. Washington Townsend. 19th. Myron B. Curtis.
8th. Hiram L. Richmond. 20th. Hiram L. Richmond.
9th. *Hester Clymer.* 21st. A. Wilson Taylor.
10th. John Smith. 22d. Samuel S. Negley.
11th. John W. Killinger. 23d. Ebenezer McJunkin.
12th. *John B. Storms.* 24th. William S. Moore.
13th. "L. D. Shoemaker.

As will be seen by the above, our Congressional delegation will consist of twenty-two Republicans, one district still in doubt, and two Democrats. In the forty-second Congress we are represented by thirteen Republicans and eleven Democrats.

* The result in the Twelfth district is still in doubt, with the chances seemingly in favor of the Democratic candidate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 9, 1872.

Hartranft's majority in the State is over thirty thousand. We gain Biery, Ross, Barker, Cessna, Taylor, Richmond and Moore, and probably lose Shoemaker at Large, Randall and Marquis of Queensbury districts. The Senate saves seventeen to eighteen, or eighteen to fifteen, if Maclay is elected in the Clarion district." The House stands probably sixty to forty. The Republicans have also five majority in the Constitutional Convention, as they carry all four districts here. RUSSELL EARETT.

[* NOTE.—There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Maclay has been defeated.—ED. COM.]

Special Dis. atch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 9, 1872.

Philadelphia twenty thousand. State thirty thousand, and improving. RUSSELL EARETT.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Nearly the whole of the State have been received at Republican headquarters. They make Hartranft's majority 31,000. The Republicans have seven members of Congress and lose one in the Luzerne district. Twenty Republicans and seven Democrats are elected. The Republicans have a majority of seven in the Constitutional Convention and a majority of the members of the Assembly against forty Democrats. The Senate stands seventeen Republicans and eighteen Democrats, but if Maclay is elected in the Clarion district the Republicans will have eighteen.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEWISTOWN, PA., October 9, 1872.

This county gives nine majority for Hartranft, a gain of eight over the vote of 1871.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NORRISTOWN, October 9, 1772.

Montgomery county, the home of General John F. Hartranft, gives him twenty-one majority—a gain of 26 over the vote of 1871.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TOWANDA, October 9, 1872.

Bradford county gives 3,100 majority for Hartranft, and 3,300 for Strawbridge, Republican, for Congress. His election is sure. Mercur has 4,000 for Supreme Judge.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., October 9, 1872.

Somerset has given Hartranft fifteen hundred majority.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, October 9, 1872.

All the districts in but two. We will give Hartranft sixteen hundred majority.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., October 9, 1872.

Set Mercer county down for three hundred majority for Hartranft. Thirty-three districts heard from give nine hundred and six majority for Hartranft, which is a gain of one hundred and thirty-three on last year's vote. The ten districts to hear from gave a Republican majority of thirty-nine last year. Redmond will have seven hundred majority for Congress in this county.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, October 9, 1872.

Thirty-three districts heard from in Mercer county show a gain of two hundred and thirty-three over last year. Our majority in Mercer county on Hartranft will be two hundred and seventy-five.

ERIE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., October 9, 1872.

Erie county will not vary much from twenty-five hundred majority for Hartranft.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 9, 1872.

Hartranft's majority in this county is over 400. The county ticket is all elected. W. G. Moore's majority for Congress in the district will exceed 500.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., October 6, 1872.

Hartranft's majority will be eight hundred and seventy-five in this county, certain.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., October 9, 1872.

Twenty-three districts have been heard from. Butler county's majority for Hartranft is estimated to exceed five hundred.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EMPORIUM, PA., October 9, 1872.

Cameron county gives forty-two majority for Hartranft. We have carried everything.

FULTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MCCONNELLSBURG, PA., October 2, 1872.

Fulton will give Buckalew and Congressmen at large three hundred and fifty majority.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Special dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., October 9, 1872.

The official count of Venango county, with the exception of one district, gives Hartranft six hundred and twenty-five majority. The remaining district will increase it about fifteen.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSBORO, PA., October 9, 1872.

Tioga county gives Hartranft three thousand majority, and Ross for Congress twenty-five hundred majority.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., October 9, 1872.

The majority for Hartranft in this county is seven hundred and twenty-five, and about the same majority for the whole ticket. Rintan, for Senate, has over fifteen hundred majority in the district, and Moore, for Congress, about one thousand.

McKEAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMETHPORT, October 9, 1872.

McKean county gives Hartranft one hundred majority. Loss of fifty-two.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JEFFERIS, October 9, 1872.

Greene county goes sixteen hundred and fifty Democratic. Republican loss of one hundred and seventy-two.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., October 9, 1872.

Returns from nearly all the county give Buckalew an estimated majority of sixteen hundred and twenty-five. McClelland, for Congress, about the same. There was a grand Buckalew night torchlight procession and speeches in town hall by Hon. J. B. Donley and Col. John Buchanan.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, October 9, 1872.

Hartranft has two hundred majority in Jefferson county. Maclay, for Senate, has three hundred.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GETTYSBURG, October 9, 1872.

Adams county gives Buckalew two hundred and sixty-three majority—a Republican gain over 1871 of two hundred and eighty-one.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, October 9, 1872.

Buckalew, Judge and Congress run very nearly together in this county. Their probable majority will be nearseven hundred. The returns are not all in.

Charles O'Conor

Determined Not to be a Candidate for the Presidency.

He Charges the Responsibility of the War Upon Greeley.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The *Herald's* Richmond, Va., dispatch has a letter from O'Conor to James Lyons, of that city, dated September 30, in which O'Conor says he has not indicated any alteration in his resolve not to be a candidate, as set forth in his communication to the Louisville Convention. He adds: "It may be true, as you suggest, that the people will not vote for any man who will not announce in a public manner that if elected he will serve them. Such will be my course for me. I should regard such announcement as one mode of soliciting their support. If the southern people do not know before I said anything on the subject that one of the candidates is a man of transcendent ability, of spotless integrity, and void of apprehension. The desolation of which they complain is attributable to him. The long and disastrous war that filled his "bloody chasm" with fratricidal slaughter involved the whole country in debt and demoralization is due to the unequaled energy combined with the folly of this one exceedingly able, exceedingly amicable, exceedingly misguided man. Had he not resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States to head the rebellion, that war would have been impossible. Nearly every house along the route was draped in mourning. The ceremonies at the church were very impressive.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@93; for account 92⅝. American securities—5-20s of 1865, 92⅞; 5-20s of 1867, 93; 10-40s, 90. Turpentine 41s.

FRANKFORT, October 9.—American securities—5-20s of '65, 96.

PARIS, October 9.—Rentes 82 francs 17 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 9.—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝@9⅞; Middling Orleans 10¼; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s8d@12s9. Flour 32s. Corn 30s. Cheese 62s. Turpentine 42s 3d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

Suit has been commenced against Herman Livingston and John Fox, residents of this city, and members of the firm of John Connolly & Co., distillers, of New Orleans, to recover $709,000 taxes and penalties alleged to be due the government by the firm.

The grand jury of Hudson county, N. J., has indicted Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, for conspiracy to rob the First National Bank of Jersey City, in June last, having burglar's tools, and allowing them to be used; and breaking and entering the bank. Doyle died bonds of $25,000 for trial. McWilliams had not been arrested at the adjournment of the court.

The stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph to-day re-elected the old directors and officers. Edward and Marquis of Queensbury, from the Senate arrived per Russia.

It turns out that Reddy, the Blacksmith, did not attend the Pennsylvania election, and was not arrested in Philadelphia

Consider the majority of November five-twenty coupons are lived to-day from Europe.

Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan declines to run for the Judiciary.

The registration in Brooklyn is 60,477, with one day to hear from.

A. A. Phillips, porter in the postoffice, has been held in $3,000 bail for embezzling money letters.

William Ely was fatally wounded at Trenton early this morning by a shot fired by James Grey, a private watchman. Both were very jealous of his wife, and Grey alleges the shooting was done in self defense.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 9, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and upper Mississippi valley, and thence over the upper lakes and to the lower Ohio valley, brisk northerly to westerly winds and cold, clear or partly cloudy weather, on Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, northerly to easterly winds and generally clear weather; on lower lakes, partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rain over the Middle and Eastern States, going southerly and westerly with diminishing pressure, and warmer and partly cloudy weather on Thursday.

United States Minister to Liberia Fatally Stabbed.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—About three o'clock this morning, during a heated political discussion between J. Milton Turner (colored), United States Minister to Liberia, and George Medley, another prominent colored man of this city, the latter stabbed the former with a pocket-knife in the left breast, inflicting a wound which is thought to be mortal. Mr. Turner was conveyed to his residence, No. 819 North Eleventh street, and Medley was arrested. There are various statements regarding the cause of the difficulty between Turner and Medley. The principal one of which is that Medley had espoused the cause of Girdley and Brown; but this does not seem probable, as Medley has been active in the interests of Grant and Wilson, and has repeatedly spoken from the stump in their favor.

Death from Whisky and Exposure.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW MADISON, O., October 9, 1872.

Hugh Broderick, a farmer residing one mile from this place, was found dead in his wagon yard this morning. He had been to town late in the evening with a load of grain. Returning after night fall he had driven his wagon into the yard, and had evidently fallen from it, as there was a contusion on his head, though the skull was not fractured. An inquest was held to-day, and the verdict of the jury was that he died from the effects of drink and exposure.

Rejoicing Over Republican Victories.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The Republicans fired one hundred guns here to-day over election returns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9.—Business remains comparatively is being transacted in the public departments to-day, the absence of the chiefs of bureaus and clerks who left here to vote, and the results of the elections announced to-day, being the cause of the diminution of work. Good humor prevails and congratulations are exchanged in official and other Republican circles.

Mr. Horace Greeley at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 9.—Horace Greeley arrived here this evening. He will deliver an address at the fourth annual fair of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Society at noon to-morrow, and will review a grand torchlight procession the same evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Henry C. Deming, ex-Member of Congress, died suddenly at Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

The Albion lead works at Taunton, Mass., were burned yesterday. Loss $75,000; insured for $60,000.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the great fire in Chicago, was observed as a holiday in that city, and the Board of Trade fixed upon it as the occasion for taking possession of their new hall in the magnificent building erected by the Association on the site of the old one. They took formal possession, and several gentlemen made appropriate addresses.

Horace Greeley has gone to Baltimore.

The Pope county, Arkansas, imbroglio, has been finally adjusted and the militia disbanded. Sheriff Dodson has resigned, and peace once more "reigns in Warsaw."

Major John J. Gibbons, of Perry county, Arkansas, in a public discussion on Monday last, was shot and killed by a captain Hynck. The latter was arrested and released on bail.

In Ripley, Ohio, John Cochran, a tobacco dealer of that city, shot and mortally wounded his brother-in-law, Frank Sedwell, who died yesterday.

Five members of John Robinson's circus have been arrested at Richmond, Va., charged with murdering and robbing Wm. J. Davenport in Charlotte county, Va.

Dr. W. J. Bell, a well-known physician of Louisville, shot himself in front of his son's drug store. He had just been refused admittance by his son. Family troubles was the cause.

Indiana Election.

The Result Doubtful---Official Count Required to Decide.

THE LEGISLATURE CERTAINLY REPUBLICAN.

Dan Voorhees Defeated for Congress.

Drawn Battle on State Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 9, 1872.

The State is still in doubt, though it is being claimed by the Democrats by 1,500. An official count will probably be required before the result is known, and it is possible Hendricks may wiggle through. We have gained two Congressmen, beaten Voorhes, carried the Legislature by eighteen majority on joint ballot, and secured Morton only by eighty-two majority—a Republican gain over 1871 of two hundred and eighty-one.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 9.—The following counties are reported as official: Adams, 840 majority for Hendricks, a Democratic gain of 291. Clinton county, a majority for Hendricks, a Democratic gain of 56. De Kalb county, 60 majority for Hendricks; no gain. Delaware county, majority for Brown 1,185, a Democratic gain of 100. Fulton county, 197 majority for Hendricks, a Republican gain of 230. Henry county, Republican majority 1,683, a gain of 80. Howard county, majority for Brown 964, a Republican gain of 330. La Grange county gives a Republican majority of 450. In Cowen county, ten townships give a Democratic majority of 191 for the State ticket, and for Voorhees, Democrat, for Congress, 123. Hunter, the Republican candidate, leads his ticket throughout the district, and it is probable that Voorhees is defeated. In Putnam county the official majority is 685, a Republican gain of 253. Four townships in Gibson county show a Republican gain of 24. Marshal county, a Democratic majority of 147, a Democratic gain of 50. Nine townships in Greene county, a Democratic majority of 41. Hendricks county, a Republican majority of 1,200, a Republican gain of 800. Clark county, 675 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 75. Vigo county, a Republican majority of from 150 to 200, a Republican gain of 300. In Montgomery county, Hindricks's majority is 178, a Republican gain of 111. Parke county, 500 Republican majority, a Democratic gain of 53.

The Republican Central Committee figure the House of Representatives to stand as follows: Republicans, 53; Democrats, 35; doubtful 12.

The contest on the State ticket is so close that it will require almost the official vote to decide.

LATEST RETURNS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 9.—The latest returns received to-night from Democratic headquarters foot up State ticket, and indicate the election of Hendricks for Governor by a small majority. The Republicans gain two Congressmen, and will probably lose one. The following is the result:

Democrat; Second, Wolf, Democrat; Third, Holman, Democrat; Fourth, Wilson, Republican, by sixty majority; Fifth, Cobb, Democrat; Sixth, Hunter, Republican, over Voorhees, by two hundred majority; Seventh, Bingham, Republican, over Marion; Eighth, Tyner, Republican; Ninth, Neff, Democrat, over Shanks, present member; Tenth, Sailor, Republican; Eleventh, Packard, Republican.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., October 9.—This city never before gave so large a vote. Allen county gives a majority of 1,520, a gain of 383 over 1868. His majority in the county is 2,903, with four townships to hear from, a gain of more than 1,000 votes.

BRUSSELS, October 9.—A general strike of workmen in this city is imminent.

LONDON, October 9.—Eighteen of the coal masters of South Wales have resolved to close their works shortly, pending a reduction of wages of their employees.

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—The remains of the late King Charles XV. have been brought to the capital from Malmoe, and were conveyed to-day to Riddarsholm church. The funeral procession was long and impressive. Nearly every house along the route was draped in mourning. The ceremonies at the church were very impressive.

The Markets.

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SECOND EDITION.

OHIO ELECTION.

Official Returns from Fifty Counties Show a Democratic Gain of Five Thousand.

The State Republican by Fifteen to Twenty Thousand.

Thirteen Republican Congressmen Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 9, 1872.

There is a state of great anxiety among the people to get reliable election returns from this State, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Up to this hour the Republican State Executive Committee has received official returns from fifty counties, which show a Democratic gain of 5,100 over last year's vote, when Noyes had 26,100 for Governor. The Democratic gain comes principally from Cincinnati, where the Republicans lose about 7,000. Ashtabula county, which the Liberals regarded as one of their great strongholds, gives over 3,700 Republican majority, or a Republican gain of 692. Summit county rolls up 300 Republican gain; Lawrence county 500; Scioto county 300, and Greene county 400.

In Cincinnati and Hamilton county Eggleston-Republican, for Congress is defeated by about 4,000, and Hayes by 1,400. The State Committee anticipated defeat there, but not so decisively. Welch, Republican, for Judge of the Supreme Court, was particularly objectionable to the liquor interests in Cincinnati and other cities, and he runs not half was up to the remainder of the State ticket. Foster, Republican, in the Tenth district, beats Sloane by 850 majority, a gain of over 300. Sherwood, Republican, in the Toledo district, is evidently 1,200 to 1,500 ahead. E. G. O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., October 9, 1872.

The streets of this city are all aglow to-night again with crowds of people rejoicing over the grand Republican triumph yesterday. The Columbus Grant and Wilson glee club, numbering one hundred fine male voices, headed by a cornet band, marched to the residence of T. Ewing Miller, Esq., where Speaker Blaine is stopping, and serenaded that distinguished gentleman. He was introduced to an immense throng of people by Governor Noyes, and made a short and happy congratulatory speech. Speaker Blaine was followed by Gov. Noyes, who predicted that Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana would respectively give fifty, forty and twenty-five thousand majority for Grant in November. Both speakers were received with loud and prolonged cheering.

The official returns come in slowly this evening. Sprague, in the Fifteenth district, is elected by between eight and nine hundred. Sherwood, in the Toledo district, has about fourteen hundred, behaving made unexpected gains in the country to offset the losses in Toledo. The Republicans have chosen thirteen Congressmen. E. G. O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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The Republicans have undoubtedly elected thirteen Congressmen, and the Democrats twelve. That is a state of great anxiety among the people to get reliable election returns from this State, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Up to this hour the Republican State Executive Committee has received official returns from fifty counties, which show a Democratic gain of 5,100 over last year's vote, when Noyes had 26,100 for Governor. The Democratic gain comes principally from Cincinnati, where the Republicans lose about 7,000. Ashtabula county, which the Liberals regarded as one of their great strongholds, gives over 3,700 Republican majority, or a Republican gain of 692. Summit county rolls up 300 Republican gain; Lawrence county 500; Scioto county 300, and Greene county 400.

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COLUMBUS, October 9, 1872.

The Republicans have undoubtedly elected thirteen Congressmen, and the Democrats twelve. That is seven. There is still some uncertainty as to the election of Sprague in the Tenth district, which is unusually close, but so far as heard the returns are favorable. The Republican State ticket will have an increased majority. Never in the history of the country were candidates so bitterly and so vindictively maligned, and yet the people, the honest masses, with their love of truth and justice, have vindicated our standard bearer as an honest man, and have recognized the services of a gallant soldier in our country's hour of trial and greatest danger. Thus again has it been illustrated that "Truth is mighty and will prevail." The honest by many, true to their instincts of justice and right, have shown by their ballots their confidence in, and appreciation of the party of liberty and progress, which has made the country so prosperous and happy as it is at present.

Especially do we congratulate the people of Allegheny county in the fact that they have assisted their friends so well as the banner county of Republicanism. While our opponents were loth to concede us even 2,000 majority, we have given a majority approximating 5,000 and elected the whole ticket, notwithstanding the fact that the lowest personal abuse of candidates was resorted to. The verdict of the people, in this connection is a special subject of congratulation, because they have unmistakably discountenanced the means resorted to be blacken the character of men who are candidates. It has thus been established in the voters of Allegheny county will not be led astray by personal warfare and slander, but will look the heart of one and judge of his worthiness by his acts. Such a rebuke will be a benefactor more honorable political opposition will have to be instituted.

It is proper to return thanks to the members of this committee, and especially to the working members of the subcommittees, for their very efficient labor during the campaign. The flattances have been admirably conducted under the direct of the very able chairman of the committee, while to the chairman and secretaries of the committees, on meetings and speakers, naturalization, and vigilance, and in fact all other working committees, our warm thanks are due.

The aid of our veteran soldiers in the working of the campaign is warmly acknowledged and kindly appreciated by this committee, and the

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1872.

OUR GREAT VICTORY.

The great victory won by the Republicans of Pennsylvania on the 8th inst. may be summed up as follows:

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
GOVERNOR.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
LEGISLATURE.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
MAJORITY IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
TWENTY-TWO (possibly twenty-three) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
UNITED STATES SENATOR.
AND OVER THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY ON THE POPULAR VOTE.

A greater triumph never crowned the efforts of any party.

For sale cheap, the owners having no further use for them: A select assortment of barn-yard fowls, commonly known as GREELEY roosters. For further information apply at the editorial rooms of the *Post*.

Not content with abusing Republicans before the election, the Pittsburgh *Post* now turns round and vilifies Democrats afterwards, by announcing in flaming head lines, that in Philadelphia they were "bought and sold." This frankly expressed opinion concerning members of its own party, will probably still further commend that paper to the confidence of the Democratic organization as a reliable "organ."

THE defeat of Greeleyism is bearing legitimate fruit already. Yesterday a GREELEY club in this city tore down their banners, riddled their headquarters, and threw up their hands generally. Nor is this all: nothing is more common now than to hear Democrats declaring for GRANT. With dissolving views everywhere presented to their gaze, Democrats naturally follow where their interests lead, for GRANT and prosperity. The prospect now is that he will be elected by a larger majority than any President since the days of WASHINGTON.

AT the outset of the present political campaign we made some reference to the valuable service that might be, and which we thought in all probability would be, rendered to the Republican cause by the young men of the State. The result has everywhere justified our most sanguine expectations. Particularly in Allegheny county did their earnest and unselfish manhood make itself forcibly felt. From the beginning to the end of the struggle they were a vital power and influence. The glorious triumph of Tuesday is in no inconsiderable degree the result of their clear-sightedness and patriotic zeal.

THE country looked to Pennsylvania to decide the Presidential election by her October vote; and nobly has she responded. Not in the annals of political contests has there been one comparable to this in unsparing ferocity. Never before was a party so assailed as was the Republican party, from within and without. Conscious that the fate of the country hung on their action, and entering on the canvass under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment, they went to their work and through it with a resoluteness and unselfishness which will be forever an example to others and a mark of honor to themselves. Each individual Republican has a right to feel proud of the distinction of having fought in this contest, and of being a sharer in the fruits which it secures to all in the perpetuity of good government.

It is amusing to read now the speculations of the papers and letter-writers of both parties before the election on the probable result in Pennsylvania. The Greeleyites generally professed themselves confident, though Mr. GREELEY himself talked of frauds as another way to state his fears. The Democrats would not for a moment admit that BUCKALEW's defeat was possible, while that gentleman himself boasted how large would be his majority. Perhaps, under such circumstances, the average reader and politician out of the State should be pardoned for weakening on us and betraying fears for the result; and it may be that the New York *Times* will be able to justify itself for having distrusted the prospect and for permitting itself to be quoted against us, when a fair knowledge of the facts and a proper regard for policy would have dictated quite another course. The result has taught nearly everybody something, and nobody so much, it is probable, as the overconfident on the one side and the croakers on the other. They stood about equally in need of enlightenment.

PENNSYLVANIA IN NOVEMBER.

Notwithstanding no sane man can be found who will say that he believes Pennsylvania will not give a much larger majority for GRANT than she gave in 1868, Republicans should remember that overconfidence can destroy even this prospect. In a poll little short of seven hundred thousand votes, even fifty thousand is not a majority that will justify the cessation of effort. Many a battle has been lost in this way, and in the hour of rejoicing it should not be forgotten that we have fought only the preliminary battle. The one to follow will, it is true, be easily won, if we hold our lines and maintain our discipline. Any other course would invite defeat, notwithstanding thousands who voted for BUCKALEW are prepared to vote for GRANT. With order and discipline on the part of the Republicans, the November battle will be easily won. GRANT's majority in the State need not fall below 75,000. What motive the Democrats can have for further battling for GREELEY it will be difficult for even the most zealous of them to perceive. There is not the slightest prospect for him now, even if he ever had any. It would be difficult for his most sanguine supporter to name a single State that is certain for him. Disgust of the entire business has succeeded the feeling of hope and confidence which followed the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions; and if the Republicans only maintain their position and discipline the November battle will be carried in a manner that will leave little to indicate that General GRANT ever had serious opposition.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

In the Liberal organs an item has lately been going the rounds to the effect that all the Germans in Springfield, the capital of Illinois, are in favor of GREELEY and KORNER. As to this statement, the Illinois *Staatszeitung* says that, even if true, the fact would tell nothing against the strength of the Republican party, as the Springfield Germans have always been largely Democrats. And yet a GRANT club, numbering two hundred, has recently been formed in Springfield; a result of the fact that not only the German Republicans, but also a multitude of the German Democrats of that city, will have nothing to do with the "GREELEY swindle." And then the *Zeitung* presents that entirely similar experiences are destined to befall the Greeleyites in other parts of Illinois, where they now believe that they have the Germans in their bag. Referring to a statement of EMIL ROTHE, a Greeleyite stump speaker of some note, in which he asserts that, in consequence of the influence of the monopolists and office holders in Chicago, not quite *fifty per cent.* of the Germans there have gone into the Greeley camp, the *Zeitung* calls the statement "delicious!" and asks whether ROTHE really "believes that the most energetic and independent body of citizens in the world are ready to let a few monopolists and office holders dictate their politics? If he does believe it he should be in a mad-house." The *Zeitung* estimates the Germans there who have left the Republican party at one-half per cent.; a considerable difference.

While on the subject, we may say that a good deal of the uncertainty which has been felt as to the political attitude of the Germans has been the result, in part, of the recklessly confident assertions and promises of a few Germans in each party aspiring to be leaders, and, in part, of the reserve with which the great body of the German element are wont to express themselves on party relations. This reserve is characteristic of the nationality. Accustomed to think and decide for themselves, and, no doubt, a good deal interested a while ago in the discussion and agitation of reform, when approached by professed politicians they choose to listen and assent to whatever good and true things they hear them say, though without committing or intending to commit themselves to partisan action. In fact, they stand on the old ground until completely satisfied that there are good reasons for making a change. Staunch Republicans, they are not in any considerable numbers prepared to follow the self-styled reformers who perpetrated the "swindle at Cincinnati."

The New York *Demokrat* says, that because a good many Germans gathered to hear SCHURZ in Cooper Institute, the GREELEY papers at once raised the jubilant cry that the "Germans of New York will vote for GREELEY." They forgot, says the *Demokrat*, that a majority of those Germans were not there because they sympathized with the cause upheld by SCHURZ, but simply to hear the other side. The same paper says that well instructed politicians, familiar with the facts, think that at the next election twenty thousand German voters will support GRANT, that five thousand, following the example of the *Staatszeitung*, will not vote at all, and that if GREELEY should receive ten thousand German votes, he will not receive more.

McCLURE—FORNEY—CURTIN.

These were the potent names with which the Greeleyites and Buckalewites conjured for the success of the fraudulent juggle they sought to foist upon the people of Pennsylvania. These, also, are the names which are first suggested to the mind when one contemplates the magnificent victory achieved by the Republicans of the State. For these men were once honored and trusted leaders in the great cause they have since so thoroughly and shamelessly betrayed, and for which betrayal they now lie prone in the dust of defeat and abasement, overturned by the high wrath of the incensed and outraged people; and therefore, in thinking back upon the progress, and counting up the meanings of the fight, it is quite natural that the past apostasy and present humiliation of these baffled recreants should be among the first things to catch and hold the retrospective glance.

The condition of CURTIN is perhaps the most pitiable of all. For, while his ingratitude is absolutely without extenuation, and his perfidy to the Republican party without a single redeeming feature to lessen its blankness, there can be no question of the fact that he has been guilty of equally as foul treason to the best convictions of his own nature. This makes his case all the more sorrowful. Himself by no means a naturally corrupt man, he has fallen under the baleful fascination and domination of a bad man, with whom he dare not break, and by whom he is dragged about and subverted at will. Wearing around his conscience the iron collar of the thrall, and obeying, as he does, the faintest whisper or whistle of his master, McCLURE, there is no doubt that his serfdom is a constant torture, nor that in his dreadful estate he hates the merciless owner whose uplifted finger commands him like a sceptre. There can scarce be a worse slavery, or deeper earthly torment than this; made, as the one is, all the more degrading, and the other all the more intense, by reason of the fact that the pitiless tyrant to whom he belongs compels him to play the role of hypocrite as well as that of apostate, and to lie in the face and to mumble the words of a saint while suffering the most terrible pangs of remorse. "To be weak," said MILTON, "is miserable; doing or suffering." This is the punishment of CURTIN.

OF FORNEY these things cannot be said. He is a professional posture-maker, and a prostitute by nature, and will therefore assimilate himself to his new condition with comparative ease, bowing himself out of the mire with as satisfied a smirk as though he had performed a meritorious act instead of covering himself with ignominy and disgrace. It is said that there are some spirits which, when they please, can assume either sex, or both. Politically, this is the case with FORNEY, who mistakes versatility for "astuteness," and flexibility for strength. Against CURTIN the people are, while they pity him, righteously enraged. FORNEY they only despise.

For McCLURE, whose lips drop manna of "reform" while his heart is incubating the darkest guile—whose practised falsehood under the fairest show has more than once deceived some of the best and truest men in the State, and induced them to believe in him as it were against their will—his fate is simply that of charlatans and imposters the world over. Always, at the last, every PETER FUNK finds himself laid by the heels, whether he deal in false jewelry or spurious political morality. The shining shoddy maxims in which his conspiracy against the people was disguised have been torn into shredded rags, and the naked plotter for the first time stands thoroughly revealed. This, of course, will not in the least abash him. A political brigand, whose thought and purpose are always, even in the middle of the hottest fight, bent on loot, it is not to be expected that such a man will take his present discomfiture greatly to heart. Like the brigand who goes out upon the road to push his luck, and makes up for miscarriage in one direction by a big haul in another, and to whom all travelers with purses are alike, so McCLURE will doubtless bear his defeat jauntily, and begin at once to speculate on other enterprises, hoping for better fortune next time. It is likely, however, that the opportunities for the exercise of his genius as a political swashbuckler will hereafter be mightily curtailed.

Not one of these men will have the right to utter a single word of complaint should they find their application for readmission to the ranks of the Republican party sternly denied. Their treachery admits of no palliation whatever. They invoked the verdict of the people upon their course and conduct. This they have received. With this let them be content.

MORE GREELEY MENDACITY.

In the same spirit of mendacious effrontery which has characterized all the deliverances of the *Tribune* concerning the peoples' repudiation of the pretensions of its candidate, that paper claims the GREELEY-BUCKALEW party to have been cheated out of Pennsylvania by fraud. One can pardon something to the natural desire of a badly beaten man to assign an explanation of his overthrow a reason which will hurt his vanity as little as possible; but in this instance the claim of the *Tribune* is a piece of impudent and inexcusable dishonesty. The returns from every quarter of the State show marked Republican gains. If there was fraud, it must have been as universal as the air, since the gains themselves extend from one end of the State to the other. But the *Tribune* does not believe its own assertion, which is simply a desperate attempt to break, if it can, the terrible force of the death blow which it knows GREELEY has to have received on Tuesday. The self importance of the *Tribune* is as ridiculous as the egotism of HORACE GREELEY. The latter demands that all men shall implicitly accept him and believe in him as a peacemaker, and screams like a fishwife at such as refuse to take him at his own valuation; while the former parades its false theories and fatuous maxims as oracular truths to be questioned by none but fools and scoundrels; whereas the plain fact, unpalatable as it may be to the complacency of the *Tribune* and HORACE GREELEY, is, that the candidature of the one for the Presidency, and the advocacy of BUCKALEW by the other, helped largely to bring about the overwhelming Republican victory which has crushed Buckalewism and Greeleyism together. The sooner the *Tribune* and Mr. GREELEY both understand that since their apostasy they do but weaken whatever cause they support, the better for themselves and for that Democracy which they have brought into irretrievable disaster.

THE *Weed*, writing of the inability of ocean steamers to save their passengers by the small boats in case of disaster, says there is hardly a steamer afloat that could save half those on board. Within a few days one came into harbor at New York, carrying 1,700 passengers. If any accident had occurred, compelling them to take refuge in the boats, not over 700 could by any possible means have found places for them, and those only of the strong who allowed her to go to sea, knowing that 1,000 lives would inevitably be lost. If no disaster occurred, she did not give aid, in case of an accident. Even the "rafts" which vessels usually claim to be supplied with, are often so cheaply and poorly constructed as to be of no use whatever, as in case of the Metis, whose raft could not even be lowered. It is surely time that laws, which could not be avoided or misunderstood, should be passed, in order that the fatal effects of ocean accidents might be lessened.

THE Indians of the Sisseton agency have set up claims to the richest part of the country lying between Red river on the east, and the James river on the west, and the Cheyenne on the north to the line of Fort Wadsworth on the south, all in Dakota Territory. Through these lands the Northern Pacific Railroad runs, and a large section of their land grant is comprised in them. The town of Fargo is included in them, and on them 20,000 are probably about 3,000 settlers. It seems that the Indian title was never extinguished by any formal treaty. Congress gave the matter considerable attention last winter, and appointed a commission to investigate it. A correspondent has been down to the ground, and it is understood that a proposition made by the "original possessors" will be recommended to the government for acceptance.

During the recent session of the British Scientific Association, a curious paper was read before the Ethnological Section. It was an eloquent plea against missionaries. The author said they rarely carried savages as good faith as they had already. He seems to have substantially agreed with Herbert Spencer, that they pass the religion that is best fitted for it, and that too great a change in that religion is a blow to the race-development. In his audience were several of the Archbishop of Canterbury's "realhen," who were evidently glad to hear his bold statements. It is a noteworthy fact that the Ethnological section not only heard him with the deepest attention, but applauded him vigorously. His paper was more warlike than that of the year another, and seems also to have provoked less dissent.

IT is reported that McCLURE on the day of the election, seeing that the game was up, telegraphed that Philadelphia was "in the hands of repeaters and ballot-box thieves," and which we thought in all probability would be, rendered to the Republican cause by the young men of the State. The result has everywhere justified our most sanguine expectations. Particularly in Allegheny county did their earnest and unselfish manhood make itself forcibly felt. From the beginning to the end of the struggle they were a vital power and influence. The glorious triumph of Tuesday is in no inconsiderable degree the result of their clear-sightedness and patriotic zeal.

THE Toledo, O., *Commercial* states that the crop of Catawbas along the Lake Shore will prove nearly, if not quite, an entire failure. The fact occurs from a teat blight, the leaves curling up and dropping off. In some instances the vines are already stripped of their foliage. The same report, so far as Catawbas are concerned, reaches us from the Ohio river. All other varieties, however, are reported as promising a large yield.

Thousands of acres of land in Michigan are covered with a growth of sweet fern, which has hitherto been supposed to be worthless, but it has been found that for tanning purposes it is unequaled, and that it yields forty per cent. extract, while hemlock yields but fourteen per cent. It promises to be very valuable.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

They utilize the students of the scientific school at Dartmouth College in laying out railroads. The senior class of that department is now engaged on a line from Hanover to Lebanon. Some of the Dartmouth boys were also taken out by Professor Quimby during the summer on his government surveys, thereby having a fine opportunity for a practical application of their mathematical knowledge.

Thus far during the present year, five hundred and twenty million postage stamps have been completed, those made in January numbering seventy-six millions. Thirty-eight and a half millions have been completed in a week and thirteen millions in a single day. Three times as many three cent stamps are used as of all other denominations combined; after them come the one cent, and then the two and six cent.

It is reported that some of the fashionable milliners of New York are really becoming alarmed at the large number of ladies in that city who make their own bonnets. What are we coming to?

The new Jersey City chief of police and detective were the other day arrested charged with an attempt to rob one of the banks of that city.

Excellent deposits of coal have just been found in Turkistan, Asia, near the Yusaf Pass, and three hundred camel loads of the fuel have recently been delivered at Kabul for use in the Ameer's foundries. This fact will have a very important effect on the progress of the work of developing the industrial resources of the far East.

A valuable deposit of red hematite iron has lately been discovered about two miles west of Staunton, Virginia. The veins is about thirty feet wide, several miles in length, and is owned by miners, who know, to be practically inexhaustible.

It is said that upon the Hudson river steamboats they frequently carry passengers whose baggage has European marks upon it, and the baggage-master of the steamer, and of other boats and places, are instructed by the snobs who own the baggage, to be careful not to efface the foreign marks." This is about the most complete affectation of snobbery which can be imagined.

In a Michigan village a Greeley and Brown flag floats above the main street, supported at either end by a coffin factory. It may have made friends of those whose services it will first need.

It is stated that as soon as the October elections are over, the government will enter upon the work of preventing or punishing the incursions of Mexican marauders into Texas.

A boy of fifteen years was recently thrust into the belly of that Egyptian sphinx, the Tombs of New York, for drunkenness. He said he was born drunk. An investigation revealed the fact that he had not been drinking, but had always walked and talked like the drunkard his father had long been.

The Magyars want Shakespeare so badly that five hundred florins are offered for a translation of "Henry IV." into that language by the Hungarian Academy of Science.

The Chicago *Times* has received an original poem on "The Burnt District at Midnight." The 102d verse reads: "The derrick stands still 'gainst the half-finished wall. The brick piles are quiet; the stones are at rest. The mortar they'll rise, nine or ten stories tall, in huge, massive structures—the worst in the West."

Three Chinese have taken out a patent in Paris for the invention of a new automatic and autographic continuous telegraphic instrument, by the aid of which apparatus the dispatch is transmitted to the receiver as an exact fac simile of the transmittor's autograph.

The official *North German Gazette* remarks that if the Queen of England did not join in the meeting of sovereigns at Berlin it was simply because she did not wish to do so. It is hinted, the *Gazette* says, to speak of the exclusion of England. The hope is subsequently expressed that the English press will return to a more favorable disposition toward Germany, such as prevails there toward England.

An enormous silver ledge has been discovered in Colorado. It is over five miles long, with a breadth of 63 feet.

The Hindoos of Bombay are subscribing liberally to build a pagoda in London, where their countrymen there resident may worship the gods Vishnu and Siva. If the project is carried out, the Archbishop of Canterbury will doubtless see in it the first step toward the fulfillment of his prophecy that Orientals—born inhabitants of London may yet heathenize England.

The passport system of Prussia is to be enforced against all citizens of France entering German territory on and after the first day of November next. The operation of this antiquated quarantine against free travel will be to do much to isolate the people of Alsace and Lorraine from communion with their relatives and friends in the Republic.

It costs only seven hundred dollars in Chicago for a cobbler to beat his wife nearly to death with a base ball club. "To what base uses do we come at last."

A writer in a western paper notes the fact that the pupils of the public schools where the buildings are heated by steam begin to suffer from nose-bleed and headaches as soon as the cool weather requires the fires to be put on, though during the months that artificial heat is not required the pupils have been free from these attacks. The deduction is that either the ventilation is bad or that more moisture is required in the air.

A Buffalo man has patented a contrivance for making street-car companies pay larger dividends. That is, he has invented a machine to register fares, and make conductors honest.

Leavenworth, Kansas, claims the only carpet factory west of Philadelphia. That's a pure assumption when everybody knows the whole country there is rich "in grain."

A German missionary is giving the Chinese instructions in horticulture. His first lecture was on Buddhism.

The manufacturers of plows and cultivators of the Northwest held a convention last week, in Rock Island, and among other things, agreed upon an advance of five per cent. upon the price of their products for next year.

A young Bostonian attended a sociable with a fair damsel a few evenings since, and when about to return home found his "tile" gone. He (according to custom) the best hat left, and remarked to his fair friend that "he guessed he'd got the best of that swap." He was a little surprised when the young lady's father called upon him next day and claimed the swapped "tile" as his own, and he cannot understand why the young lady has cut him ever since.

The soldiers and sailors of New York are to have a grand parade to-day, with their old colors flying.

Right in the heat of the Presidential canvass the Legislature of Vermont has made a provision for, quietly to the regular business of the session. The financial condition of that thrifty State is most satisfactory. The government was run during the past year at an expense of only $450,561, while the receipts of the treasury considerably exceeded that amount.

An absent-minded man entered a Cincinnati shoe store the other day, and wanted his boy measured for a pair of shoes. "But where's the boy?" said the dealer. "Thunder!" said the man, "I've left the boy at home. I'll go and bring him," and off he started for his house, six blocks away.

The ever delightful waltz, contrary to the general belief, is not of German origin. It was extremely popular in France toward the middle and latter fourteenth centuries, and became known in Germany only after that period. Its popularity was soon established in all countries, despite of the prejudices and objections raised against it.

A petrified oak tree was unearthed by some laborers in Philadelphia last August, and the enterprising papers of that city have already bethought themselves it is time to say something about it.

The tremendous gales that swept over the lakes on Saturday and Sunday were terribly fatal to life and property on Lake Huron. A dozen vessels are reported as totally wrecked, and the lives of only a few men of all their crews were saved.

A widower observed the third anniversary of his wife's decease with a little supper the other night. The affair passed off in an agreeable manner, and the party separated at a late hour in the best of humor.

In view of the style of political warfare prevailing among the Greeleyites in the present campaign, a sermon is suggested from the text, "Consider the lie—its, how they grow."

The attempt of California to acclimatize the Cashmere goat promises success, the animal acquiring a larger size and yielding a finer fleece than in its native India. There are estimated to be ten thousand Cashmeres in the State, and the fleece, according to the grade, is worth from twenty-five cents up to one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound.

The Letter Mr. Greeley Wrote to the Baltimore Council.

[From the Baltimore American.]

It will be remembered that a committee of the City Council was appointed a few days since to extend an invitation to Mr. Greeley the hospitalities of Baltimore on the occasion of his visit on Thursday next. The committee having discharged their duty, and received an invitation to the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Ford, chairman of the committee, on Saturday last received a letter from Mr. Greeley, but as it is a well-known fact that Mr. Greeley is not the most elegant penman in the world, and does not write very legibly, great difficulty has been experienced in deciphering his hieroglyphics. The letter was submitted to the members of the City Council last evening, when a sort of inquest was held over the document. The conscript fathers generally scrutinized the document, but each gave up the task in despair. Finally the amiable, patient and persevering chief clerk of the first branch, Mr. Milholland, managed to decipher the letter as supposed, when the following female document appeared:

"NEW YORK FIREMEN,
"NEW YORK, October 4, 1872.

"DEAR SIR—I am a very dirty man, buried under many cons——. I shall pulpit my enjoyments to speak at your State Fair, but cannot be there at one time than is necessary. I expect to search you on Thursday morning, and curse you on my return at 10 P. M.; and I am to be the guest while in Baltimore of Mr. George Brown, President of the Society, but I have 10 pigs 2 tunes to pay my grocery to former grocery. Yours,

"HORACE GREELEY.

"To John T. Ford."

Feeling sure that this rendering cannot be precisely what Mr. Greeley intended to write, we think it more than likely that he endeavored to write something like the following:

"NEW YORK, October 4, 1872.

"DEAR SIR—I am a very busy man, buried under many cares——. I shall fulfil my engagement to speak at your State Fair, but cannot give it more time than is necessary. I expect to reach you on Thursday morning, and leave you on my return at 10 P. M.; and I am to be the guest while in Baltimore of Mr. George Brown, President of the Society, but I hope to find time to pay my respects to the Common Council."

PESHTIGO, WIS., it will be remembered, was swept away by the fire fiend on the 10th day of October, 1871, the day of the destruction of Chicago. The energy displayed in rebuilding Peshtigo is remarkable. About one hundred and fifty new buildings have already been put up, including a church, Odd Fellows' hall, school-house, saw-mill, stores, etc. The Peshtigo Company expects to save about one-half of its pine that is twelve inches thick and upward. But the damage done by the fire to the young sapling pine of less than twelve inches in diameter, and to its hard wood and hemlock, is almost beyond computation. Taking into the account the loss for twenty years to come, and the extra labor involved, their loss in timber cannot be placed at less than a half a million dollars, and it may hardly exceed that amount. Much of the partially burned timber has been put in condition for rafting, and will be run out this winter.

A good story is told of a widow lady in town. Her husband died not long from home, and it took so long for his remains to reach New York that his relict had quite recovered from her grief and was giving a large lunch party when they finally arrived. A wagon drove up to the door, and a long box was handed out. Curiosity ran high among the ladies at the window, and with one accord they exclaimed, "WHY, MRS. JONES, what can that be?" Up went Mrs. Jones's eye glasses, and after a glance she coolly said, "Why, it must be Jones come home. Charley run down and open the door for your father."

PERSONAL.

The "Fannie Jordan" hoax will be remembered by most people. It was the work of A. M. Griswold, otherwise known as the "Fat Contributor," according to Donn Piatt, and it had a sequel scarcely less enjoyable than the original story. "When the item was dying out," says Colonel Piatt, in a letter to the Washington *Capital*, "Gris" conceived the other brilliant idea of interviewing Fannie at Newport, Rhode Island, where he asserted she had just landed, fresh from her triumphs in Europe. He gave from her own lips what purported to be a full report of her eventful career, and among other absurdities the confounded scamp sent her abroad under the care of Murat Halstead. This last had a run equal to the first, and the fun of it was that Halstead, knowing it to be hoax, did not read the first installment, and never knew what the entire public had been wondering over until it had died out, that his name was connected with the lunatic Fannie in the most scandalous manner. His first impulse was to write a hole through somebody. His second and wiser resolve was to let the creamy joke die, which it did."

Private letters from London say that Mark Twain recently had a very brilliant reception at the usual Saturday "Savage" Dinner. About forty were present, including some of the most brilliant literary lights. Toole, the comedian, presided, with Twain and an M. P. on his right. Mark was the guest of Mr. Lee, editor and proprietor of *Land and Water*. Near by sat Wattie Philips, the dramatist; Andrew Halliday, and one of the managers of Drury Lane; Hood, son of Tom Hood; Barnes, the artist; John Hollingshead, theatrical manager; and Henry Herman, brother of Rose Hersee. The Lotos Club of New York was represented by J. Henry Hager, Arthur Matthison and one or two others. Toole arose after the pipes which was removed, and in an amusing speech proposed Mark's health, to which the latter responded in his usual style, and was much applauded. Clemens, in concluding, proposed the memory of Artemus Ward, which was drank in silence, and the formal proceedings ended.

The Lotus club of New York is preparing a very handsome reception for Mr. Stanley on his arrival in this country.

Father Gavazzi says that the Pope's excommunication of a person and condemnation of a book, which were but recently regarded in Italy as the most terrible things, are now passports to public favor. When a book is put in the *Index Expurgatorius*, or a newspaper is subjected to the Papal interdiction, it is sure of securing popularity among the Romans.

A Mrs. McLaughlin threw herself from a ferry-boat between Nyack and Tarrytown, the other day, and was drowned. She was the daughter of a highly respected merchant of Brooklyn. Two years ago she became acquainted with a young man of bad habits, named McLaughlin. Her parents bade her have nothing to do with him; but she married him clandestinely. A few days since she learned that he was a thief, and grief and shame drove her to self-destruction. And thus ends the story of another of those bad mistakes.

The people of San Francisco are making quite a lion of Professor Agassiz, who remains among them for a few weeks before returning to his museum and his labors at Cambridge. Many attentions have been paid to him, and a few nights ago the California Academy of Sciences tendered him a reception, which threw out a large and cultivated San Francisco. He spoke at some length of the animal kingdom in its everlasting way, combatted the Darwinian theory with his customary vigor of speech, and urged the people of California to educate their sons at home instead of sending them abroad. He was pleased to have had an inspiring and invigorating influence upon the scientific circles of San Francisco. A recent visit which he made to the academy had a greater number of life-members to join it than had been added before in ten years, while an appropriation was seized upon the occasion to establish the Agassiz professorship of Oriental languages and literature in the University of California.

Pacific Steamers.

Five of the steamships of the North Pacific Transportation Company have been bought by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has assumed control of the southern coast routes. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that three ocean steamships are already completed, and another is nearly ready to be run by the British Pacific Mail Company between San Francisco and Hong Kong and Yokohama. It is expected the first steamer of the line will leave Hong Kong on or about the 1st of January; also that the steamers will not only carry larger cargoes, and will make much quicker passages across the Pacific than is done by the present line. The inauguration of the line will tend to force the present rates of freight and passage, and divert a portion of the tea trade, which now goes by sailing vessels to Great Britain and New York.

The Italians of the country generally celebrated on Monday the three hundred and eighth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

Defend Your Health.

The fall of the leaves not only symbolizes human decay, but promotes it. In other words, the effluvia from dying and rotten vegetation is unfavorable to health. To this and other causes—especially excess of moisture in the atmosphere—may be ascribed to the prevalence of acute disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver at this season. Every person of bilious habit is liable to be very bilious in the fall. Then, too, all persons whose digestion is weak are more than ordinarily dyspeptic, and individuals predisposed to colic, diarrhœa and dysentary are particularly likely to be attacked by these complaints. The most complete defense against each and all of these distressing ailments is to daily fortify the system with this blessing in all its plenitude where it does not exist, and to preserve and perpetuate it where it does exist. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is earnestly recommended. It is the peculiar office of this preparation to reinforce and regulate the important organs which digest and temper the food, and convert it into life-sustaining blood. Bodily vigor depends upon the nourishing qualities of that fluid, and nutritiousness of the blood depends upon the functional activity and regularity which it is the special province of the Bitters to secure. Hence it is the best defense of health at this season, and indeed at all seasons. When dyspepsy, diarrhœa, bilious colic, and other violent affections of the bowels, become epidemic, as they often do in certain parts of the country in the fall, it will be found that persons who have been wise enough to resort to the Bitters as a preventive are almost invariably exempted from the scourge.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL OWNERS OF

HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.

KERSHNER'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED

I X L HORSE LINIMENT

WILL CURE

Sprains, Fistula, Poll Evil, Ringbone in early Stage, Sprains, Bruises, Elk in Cure, Scratches, Greased Heel, Callous Curb, Rheumatism, Contraction of Muscles, Distemper, Hollow Horn, Big Head in Cattle, &c., for sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

Corner Market street and Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK LEAD, "EAST INDIA."
COCHINEAL, "HONDURAS."
CHAMOMILE, "ROMAN AND GERMAN."
GUM SHELLAC.
ISINGLASS, "AMERICAN."
LICORICE, "CAKE AND BALL."
OLIVE OIL, QRTS. AND PTS.
OIL, ROSE, "PURE."

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner First avenue and Wood street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of 10 Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
F. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Valentine, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Bertman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.

Plain Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Birettes, Empress Cloths, Fortunes and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls and Ottoman Shawls.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Velveteens, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Ponson's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
Blankets and Flannels.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing among the undersigned, under the firm name of LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO., has been this day dissolved, the said ISAAC DEHAVEN having sold and conveyed all his interest in said firm to JAMES IRWIN.

A. J. LACOCK,
SAMUEL HAWTHORN.
ISAAC DEHAVEN.

Allegheny City, October 3d, 1872.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

MOSQUITO BARS,
CURTAIN GOODS
And BEDDING,

NO. 100 THIRD AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHEAT—CHOICE

Amber and Red Winter Wheat,

In store and to arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Theodore Strong,
John M. Thompson,	John Passmore,
William D. Forbes,	William J. Colegrove,
Joseph A. Bonbani,	Jesse Merrill,
Marcus A. Davis,	Henry Grady,
George Morrison Coates,	Robert Bell,
Henry Bumm,	Jasper M. Thomson,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Isaac Frazer,
John M. Broomall,	George M. Andrews,
Francis Shroder,	Henry Lloyd,
Mark H. Richards,	John G. Gilhespie,
Edward H. Green,	James Patterson,
David K. Shoemaker,	John W. Wallace,
Daniel R. Miller,	Charles C. Boyd.
Leander M. Morton,	

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, of Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business, October 3d, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 793,125 82
Overdrafts		1,136 14
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		250,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$164,542 25	
Due from other National Banks	22,355 95	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	3,573 18	
		190,471 38
Banking House		5,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures		2,126 16
Current Expenses	$ 6,012 01	
Interest Paid	9,315 05	
Taxes Paid	4,477 67	
		19,604 73
Cash Items	$ 843 65	
Exchanges for Clearing House	13,403 57	
Bills of other National Banks	10,355 00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	611 61	
Specie, viz: coin	101 72	
Legal Tender Notes	115,953 00	
		141,359 55
		$1,142,322 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 250,000 00
Surplus fund		100,000 00
Discount and Interest	$36,202 13	
Exchange and premiums	1,191 43	
Profit and Loss	1,484 33	
		38,877 89
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		225,000 00
Individual deposits	$622,817 77	
Due to National Banks	130,262 15	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	22,539 30	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	6,216 50	
		791,775 72
Notes and Bill Rediscounted		31,469 35
		$1,142,322 96

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

L. Dis. Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1872. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. GROETZINGER, PAUL HUSSEY, W. F. LANG, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, of Pittsburgh, Pa., at close of business, October 3d, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,038,865 29
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		389,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$135,577 67	
Due from other National Banks	10,801 94	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	11,137 01	
		155,316 62
Cash Items (including stamps)	428 32	
Exchanges for Clearing House	68,251 84	
Bills of other

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name for the transaction

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

D. VAN WORMER, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, J. P. McINTOSH.

R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collection a Made on All A ceptible Points.
Interest A lowed on Time Deposits.
PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLS, PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 5's at 90 and interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 9, 1872.

The reception from the excitement of election day has left the banking community quiet, and mostly in a good humor. The very decided success of the Republican ticket confirms the feeling that Grant would be elected, and "makes assurance doubly sure," that with the November election will come a renewal of the financial policy of the administration, which has done so much to advance public credit and private enterprise. The commercial public no longer feel the dread of Mr. Greeley's erratic financial vagaries.

—Money is in active demand and paper more abundant than there is funds to meet the demands. Only short paper of unquestionable character can find takers, while there is no market for securities. Mortgages, some of which are seeking buyers, are not in favor, and cannot be placed without much difficulty and exhorbitant rates; still there is a perceptible easing of the market. Rates are up to the extreme mark, and borrowers on the street must pay as their necessities demand, as they are at the mercy of lenders who now hold the whip-handle and can crack their whips at pleasure.

—The bank statements come out slowly, as the call is now a week old, and are good indices of the condition of the market. As soon as they all come to light we will tabulate them for the benefit of our readers.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

October 9, 1872.	Morn.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	.....	115
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	.....	107¾
New 5s	110¾	110¾
Gold	113	113¼
Currency 6s	121¾	121¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 6-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 10-40s	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Sixes	121¾

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock Privileges as selling for one per cent. cash, buons, on thirty days' time, and one to one and a half per cent. bonus on sixty days, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud... ½ to 1	below.	1 to ½ above.
Lake Shore..... ½ to 1	"	1¼ to 1½ "
Northwestern..... 1½ to 2	"	1¾ to 1½ "
Ohio and Miss..... 1 to 1½	"	1½ to 2 "
Rock Island..... 1 to 1¼	"	1 to 1½ "
St. P., com. & pfd.. 1 to 1¼	"	1½ to 2 "
Union Pacific..... ½ to 1	"	2 to 2½ "
Wabash..... ½ to ¾	"	1¼ to 1½ "
West. Union Tel... ½ to 2	"	1¾ to 2 "
Han. and St. Jo... 1 to 1½	"	2½ to 3 "
Gold is for 30 days,		
½ for 60 days, ½ to 2	"	1¾ to 2 "

The above rates all imply first-class names.

—The following is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Spinner on the subject of the redemption of mutilated currency, under the act of June 8, 1872, with the instructions of the Postoffice Department:

It is the duty of every Postmaster to register in the manner prescribed by law, but without payment of any registration fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States delivered to him for mailing to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption. Postmasters and others may forward defaced and mutilated currency to this office for redemption, and receive returns either in new currency or drafts on New York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans, without risk or expense, and with no loss of time beyond that required to convey and count their remittances.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 9, 1872.	10:30	12:30	3:00
Gold	113	113¼	113¼
Canton	.....	92	.....
Western Union Tel	.....	96¾	.....
Quicksilver	.....	36½	.....
Pacific Mail	82½	82¾	83
Adams Express	.....	95¾	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co	.....	50	.....
American Express	.....	50	.....
United States Express	.....	94	.....
New York Central	94¼	95	94¼
New York Central Scrip	.....	.....	.....
Erie	48¾	48¾	48¾
Reading	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	115	115	115
Michigan Southern	88¼	88¾	88¼
Illinois Central	.....	127	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	.....	93¾	.....
Chicago and Rock Island	111¾	112	111¾
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne	100½	100¾	100¾
St. Paul	54¾	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾	74¾
Wabash	.....	64	.....
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	95	95	95
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½
Chicago and Alton	92	92	92
Terre Haute	19	19	19
Boston, Hartford & Erie	8	8	8
Marketed	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	.....	.....	.....
Panama	102	.....	.....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	56½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	68
Phila. and Erie	27	North Penna R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	38½	United Co's of N. J.	123
Catawiss	55	Schuylkill Navigation	15
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	34¼	Reading	97½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1872.

REMARKS.—What with the excitement of the election yesterday and the desire to learn the news to-day, business was rather dull and very quiet. Parties seem to assure us they will be all right in a day or two. We have few changes to note in the market.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,714	10,252	17,966
Apples, bbls	942	559	1,501
Cheese, bbls	1,340	1,893	3,183
Corn, sks	5,440	4,812	10,252
Wheat, sks	2,691	5,338	8,029
Rye, sks	2,479	2,974	10,644
Oats, sks	11,670	13,274	24,944
Butter, pkgs	568	1,432	2,000
Bacon, pcs	6,958	4,817	11,775
Bacon, lbs	1,000	262	1,262

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market as we observe noted:

APPLES.—The supply of choice apples is not up to the demand, and all ordinary or medium is in excess. We find it rather difficult to give correct quotations, but are confident all sales choice at $1 75@2 00 ₩ barrel. Receipts 121 bbls.

ASHES.—There is a fair demand and prices are firm. Sales are reported as follows: refined, high test, 6¾@6¾c; common soda ash 5c; pearl ash 7½@8c; carbonate potash 4½@5c; arsenic 4c; manganese 6c; black salts 6c.

BUTTER.—Prime roll—sales at 25@28c ₩ lb. Packed not wanted. Receipts 32 packages.

BROOM CORN.—The market rules uniform and prices are unchanged at 4 to 5c ₩ lb, as to quality.

BEANS.—There is more inquiry, and prime white may command $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—¼ lb cans $1 75; ½ lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans $6 00.

CHEESE.—Receipts light. Prices remain unchanged and quote as follows: Ohio factory, choice, 13½@14c; Dairy 12½@13c; Factory 13½@14c; Scotch or 1866 10@12c.

CORN.—Jersey 81 00; Baltimore $7 50. Little home manufactured in market.

LEMONS.—Sales of Sicily fruit at $7 00@8 00 ₩ box; Messina $7 50@8 00; Rosedale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Jonesville $4 50; calcined plaster $2 00 ₩ bbl; hard plaster $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl; other varieties $3 00@3 50 ₩ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Demand light and sales reported at $3 25@4 00 ₩ bbl for family and $4 50@5 00 for extra.

GRAIN.—We are reported sales at the following figures: Sterling, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 13½c; star, 14 ounces, 13c; 12 ounces, 12c.

COUNTRY LARD.—Sales at 8@9c per pound.

GOOSE FEATHERS AND QUILLS.—Nothing to note in prices, and are reported sales at $8 00 per case.

HONEY.—We are reported sales at $8 00 per bush.

HARD WARE.—Same as quoted.

PROVISIONS.—There is an active demand at the following figures: Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 8½c; rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c; breakfast bacon 13c. Drieb beef—Smoked Moe's pork $16 ₩ bbl. Ham sausage, 15c. Lard, in barrels, 10c; in half bbls 10½; in buckets 11c. Receipts bacon 50 pcs, 77c.

SALT.—There are no notable changes in prices. The market is reported very firm by both mills and store, with quite a fair demand and quite common to good lots sold to the wants of purchasers. We quote Penn Mills, fancy white (clean) $2 75; Penn Mills, fancy white (shaft), $2 50@2 60; "Our Fria" red winter bbls, $2 25; Rising Sun, No. 2 (Worcester) bbls, $2 00; Worcester, No. 3, $1 75@1 80; Ont meal, bbls, $3 00. Rye flour, $5 25. Receipts 2,78 bbls.

SEED.—We quote as follows: Middlings $1 75; fine, $1 50; second, $1 25; shorts $1 40; chopped corn and oats $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; chopped rye $1 85; bolted rye meal, $2 25 per bush.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, and bar ley for the past twenty-four hours not up to the call of the wants of purchasers. We quote Penn Mills, fancy white (clean), $8 75; Penn Mills, fancy white (shaft), $8 50; "Our Fria" red winter bbls, $8 25; Rising Sun, No. 2 (Worcester) bbls, $8 00; Worcester, No. 3, $7 50. Oat meal, bbls, $8 00. Rye flour, $5 25. Receipts 2,78 bbls.

SEED.—We quote as follows: Middlings $1 75; fine, $1 50; second, $1 25; shorts $1 40; chopped corn and oats $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; chopped rye $1 85; bolted rye meal, $2 25 per bush.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, and bar

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

GREELEYISM PIPING OUT.

Liberals Designated as Political Confidence Men.

Lively Time in Prospect.

Democrats Intent on Preserving Their Organization.

No Relaxation on the Part of Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1872.

Leading Greeley men here without exception give up all idea of success in November. The Democrats have been pretty generally denouncing the ill fortune and probable destruction that has come to their party organization through its accepting Greeley. The Liberals in all directions have heard themselves classed as political confidence men, and as having obtained Democratic indorsement and support under false pretences. On the one hand the Democrats are taunting the Liberals by asserting that the returns show that they have but a handful of followers; while on the other the Liberals are charging that a large number of Democrats have violated faith and either voted directly for Grant or refrained from voting altogether. Signs of a lively state of affairs between the late allies are apparent on all sides in their conversation, and rumors on each side predict open war within a week. There is general expression among Democrats of the opinion that the chief attention of their leaders should now be directed to devising some means of cutting loose from Mr. Greeley and saving the Democratic organiza tion. These ideas do not seem to be modified by the late news this evening that Indiana is probably Democratic, the theory being that after the decided results in Pennsylvania and Ohio a mere tie in Indiana will avail nothing whatever. The Liberal committee rooms at the capitol are not likely to be reopened, and what there is left of its effects will probably be taken to New York.

The Republican committee do not intend to relax any of their efforts, but will push the campaign with additional vigor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1872.

TREASURY BALANCES

Following are the balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $6,367,522; coin, $78,988,659, including $24,959,000 coin certificates of special deposit; legal tenders held for redemption of certificates of deposit, $7,920,000. The Treasury Department is satisfied with the effect on business of its late policy in selling gold and buying bonds.

A NOBLE WOMAN'S WORK.

Libraries for Prisoners.

Miss Linda Gilbert, who has for many years devoted her time and money to the amelioration of the condition of prisoners and the improvement of jails and prisons, is in St. Louis, following up her life work. She is canvassing the city for funds to be expended in books for libraries in the various places of detention in that city. The great underlying theory of her work and the basis of her labors is that ignorance may be regarded as the principal cause of crime, and is, in fact, literally and practically the root of all evil. She does not fail to recognize the magnitude of the evil resulting from intemperance, but that itself, she says may in a great degree be attributed to ignorance, ignorance of the ruin and disaster to both body and soul which invariably follow in the wake of the drunkard. With appreciation of the necessary results of intemperance, she says, with much good reason, would come a greater reform than arbitrary liquor laws can ever effect. She has made her special work the prisons, and having visited nearly all the prisons, jails and penitentiaries in this country, she was most particularly struck by the lack of libraries. This must whose some means of improving the mental, moral and what if the moral, nature has been absolutely forgotten. Prisoners languish in our jails and penitentiaries through days, weeks, months and years, and, when at last their mind s ripe to receive good impressions, and yet the golden opportunity is wasted, the best and surest road to reach the conscience is unused. With nothing to occupy his mind the prisoner is left to brood uninterruptedly over his fancied wrongs, and little good ever comes of it, but rather a fresh growth of bad resolutions and bad purposes. Miss Gilbert has determined to put good books into the hands of prisoners, and thus attack evil natures at their most vulnerable point. She has already made commendable progress in her labors, and in Chicago, the city of her residence and birth, she founded a library in the county prison, which has grown to considerable proportions and was doing a great deal of good when the great fire in October last wiped it, with the building in which it was, out of existence. The worth of such a feature was so thoroughly appreciated there after the practical test had been given it, that the county authorities have already determined to renew it when their new building is completed. Other similar libraries have been established through her exertions in Livingstone, La-Salle and Sangamon counties in Illinois, the number of books corresponding to the number of prisoners.

Miss Gilbert tells how she came to adopt this noble mission. She was born in Chicago, in a building standing near the dilapidated county prison. Passing this one day on her way to school, an old man called to her from one of the windows of the jail, and begged pitiously for her to lend him one of her books to read. Having nothing suitable, she went home and related the circumstance to her father, who selected from his library a historical work, which she took to the old man in jail. From this an acquaintance between the child and the prisoner sprang up, and she discovered that he was a man of fine culture, speaking six languages fluently. It was the old, sad story, however. He had once been wealthy, prosperous and respected, but in one evil hour of benighted passion was led astray, committed a forgery, and the degradation into which this druggard fell he never recovered. On account of the respectability of his family he had been committed to the county jail instead of the State prison. For two years since then she has supplied him with books from her father's library, and carried him every day flowers and delicacies from the family table. Late enough it is now to be known that the old man was dying, and wanted her to come and see him. She was accompanied by her father, and remained with the dying man until the breath left his body. He lived half an hour after she went in his cell, long enough for him to recite to her the touching little poem, which he had composed and dedicated to her, and to tell her that she had saved his soul. With his last breath he beseeched her to promise to continue the good work she had begun; "For" she says "I made at his vow to do so and I have lived up to my promise."

The new King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., belongs to the list of eccentric monarchs whose lives break the monotony of history and not unfrequently add to their popularity among their subjects. The Sovereign of Scandinavia is no exception, and already his people love and trust him. During the political struggles in Sweden, during the past few years, he always lent his influence to the Liberals, and it is his ambition to be what his distinguished grandfather, Bernadotte, said he was, "only a Republican on a throne." When a boy, Oscar sometimes suffered in person from the rigid discipline of his father, and on one occasion, when in his twelfth year, he ran away to Copenhagen, and was found there by the emissaries of the Count ragged, dirty and bare-footed, playing marbles in the street and enjoying himself gloriously. The Count was seventeen he fell in love with a daughter of a Professor in the University where he was studying, and told his father he was determined to marry her. He was therefore moved back to Stockholm and soon forgot his boyish and uncourtly passion. He resolved, to walk through the streets of the Capital in humble dress after night fall, and the large sympathy and gallant intervention was frequently made use of in the brutality of the police. In the fire brigade he was an efficient worker, and distinguished himself in a conflagration from being present and serving at the engine. His notions of marriage were always above the bargain and sale order. The young German Princess was selected for him, he went secretly to Lubeck, and returned on the same steamer in disguise. Finding her to his liking, he made no objection to marrying her; and has since proved an affectionate husband.

A DISEASE which attacks the food of a people is almost as dreadful as that which attacks themselves of late years cattle diseases have become fearfully common in Europe, the most disastrous of them being the rinderpest, which is now so prevalent in Russia, Germany and Great Britain. And the various other European governments have taken measures to keep the disease from entering their territories, forbidding the importation of cattle, hides and offal from the infected regions. Our government has also taken measures to exclude the disease from the country, all custom house officers having been ordered to refuse entry to all cattle, hides, &c., from countries whose cattle may have become infected, unless the cattle and hides are accompanied by a certificate from the American consul at the port of embarkation, stating that the section of the country in which they have been raised is not infected.

A LETTER from San Bernardino, Cal., to the New York *World*, written by one of the victims of the Arizona diamond fever, says: "And now I must close this brief and imperfect record of the Pioneer Diamond Company in the now notorious Gila diamond fields of Arizona with the statement that although there is no doubt that there are many rare and valuable gems to be found in the region in which would repay research therein, yet that real diamonds are found there is looked upon by all those who have been there and investigated for the matter, as a fraud concocted by speculators and imposed upon the credulity of the public for the furtherance of their one base ends."

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 9.—River 6ft on foot eight inches and falling.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 9.—Arrived and p'evant; mercury 72. The river has fallen one inch. Fort i ist Up-Eddyville and Fayette. Down—B. H. Hunt and ella Hudson.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., October 9.—Arrived—Bells Memphis, Memphis; Ada Haffman, Cape Girardeau; City of Helena, St Louis; Andrew Long, St. Louis; Jas. Scott, Vicksburg; Dispatch, Memphis; Ida, St. Louis. The river has fallen two inches. Clear and p easant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 9—Arr ved—St. Luke, Memphis; Jasper and Lake Superior, Keokuk. Departed—John Eele, Mayflower Cincinnati; Jas. Scott, Vicksburg; New Orleans; Lake Superior and Jasper, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis; Grand Tower, Cairo; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Robb, Illinois river. River falling. Clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—Clear and warm. River falling. Hooters very dull. Departed—Bello, Cannilton; H. S. Turner and Mollie Moore, St. Louis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—Arrived—Belfast and Susie Silver, St. Louis, Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—City of Cairo, St. Louis. Rains all day.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 9.—No boats to day. River falling. Clear and warm.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, October 9.—Cattle—Receipts, to-day including 5 cars reported to arrive, 1,75, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,40, or 57 cars, 4 cars more than time last week. Market active for export steers; about 1,20 sold week 61 prices; sales of 225 Illinois steers, 1,185 to 1,40 lbs, at $5 50@5 75; 55 Indiana steers, 1,085 to 1,425 lbs, at $5 50@5 75; 42 Texan steers steers, 1,062 to 1,485 at $4 62½@5 50; 42 Texan steers steers, 1,062 to 1,485 40 Colorado steers, 1,148 lbs, at $5 to Michigan steers, 950 to 1,275 lbs, at 2 60@5 50; 60 Canadian steers, 1,085 lbs, at $5 Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 4,80, making the total for the week thus far 16,00, or 1,60 more than last week. Market freely for all classes; Canadian sheep $5 50@5 75; Canada lambs $6 50@7 00; Michigan sheep $5 50@5 75; sales of 400 Canada sheep 90 to 97 lbs, $5 75@6 00; 1,200 Canada lambs, 70 to 80 lbs, at $6 50@6 75; 400 sheep, 90 lbs, $5 62½; 167 Ionia sheep, 90 lbs, $5 50@6 00. Hogs—Receipts to-day 6,60, making the total supply for the week thus far 19 00, or 1,60 more than last week. Market firm for all grades and 10c per 100 lbs higher; sales 400 Indiana hogs, 240 to 252 lbs, at 6 05@6 10; 220 Ohio hogs, 194 to 262 lbs, at 6 05@6 10.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 9.—There was no regular session of the Board of Trade to-day, but there was some curbstone trading done, and wheat sold at $1 11@1 11½ cash or October. Corn 37½c cash or October. Oats 25c. Wheat receipts were 122,000 bushels, shipments 34,000 bushels. Corn receipts 132,000 bushels, shipments 124,000 bushels. Oats 56,000 bushels; shipments 139,000 bushels. Receipts 1,661. There was a fair demand for 1,600 steers at $4 75 for fair to choice. Hogs—Receipts 7,646. Market active and 10c higher, or $1 20@4 45 for common to fair and $4 70@4 90 for good to choice. Shipments of cattle, 1,000; hogs, 4,000.

Allegheny County.

Eighty-six Districts Give Hartranft 6,953 Majority.

Total Majority in County Probably 8,000!

We have returns from eighty-six districts in Allegheny county, which sums up as follows:

Hartranft, Republican	21,857
Buckalew, Democrat	14,404
Hartranft's majority	6,953

There are thirty-four districts yet to hear from on the vote for Governor, and the indications are that the majority will reach 8,000. Below are the returns:

DISTRICTS.	Governor, Supreme Judge and Auditor General. Aud. Gen'l Stanton, R.	Gov'r. McCandless, D.	Supreme Judge. John F. Hartranft, R.	Supreme Judge. Charles R. Buckalew, D.	Auditor Gen'l. Ulysses Mercur, R.	Auditor Gen'l. James Thompson, D.	Auditor Gen'l. Harrison Allen, R.	Auditor Gen'l. Wm. Hartley, D.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st ward	261	238	373	357	386	336	376	360
2d ward	291	150	411	266	441	334	405	263
3d ward	147	146	211	206	220	203	216	203
4th ward	303	196	396	291	430	253	383	250
5th ward	172	441	182	496	175	494	144	501
6th ward	283	256	648	363	671	322	650	344
7th ward	308	176	530	283	553	267	515	268
8th ward	407	174	688	340	699	327	661	329
9th ward	340	284	475	407	505	376	491	365
10th ward	114	297	141	310	156	291	124	305
11th ward	264	147	350	240	368	211	338	231
12th ward, 1st pre't	224	171	333	207	345	204	328	201
12th ward, 2d pre't	169	189	261	221	269	219	264	227
12th ward, 3d pre't	52	50	68	57	71	57	68	57
13th ward	36	30	44					
14th ward	200	139	310	170	329	141	298	147
15th ward	164	230	250	253	243	248		
16th ward, 1st pre't	71	103	130	141	136	137	130	143
16th ward, 2d pre't	81	122	102	96	112	93	103	98
17th ward	341	278	430	393	464	365	434	376
18th ward	49	49	75	65	77	61	73	64
19th ward	224	231	322	352	341	355	335	354
20th ward	215	68						
21st ward, 1st pre't	207	84	307					
21st ward, 2d pre't	15	8						
22d ward	142	76						
23d ward	127	87	196	137			198	317
ALLEGHENY.								
1st ward	377	126	609	317	655	285	599	298
2d ward	476	176	661	486				
3d ward, 1st pre't	180	144	247	179	260	203	253	227
3d ward, 2d pre't	128	104	240	247	256	233	240	247
4th ward, 1st pre't	337	210	610	439	657	396	602	421
4th ward, 2d pre't	107	108	208	237	208	240	208	238
5th ward	318	157	550	258	608	230	563	260
6th ward	214	169	378	307	398	303	361	303
7th ward	76	328	383	573			348	570
8th ward	172	176	304	178	310	156	306	159
9th ward	58	143	130	147	135	145		
BIRMINGHAM.								
Elizabeth	111	60						
West Pittsburgh	74	61						
Monongahela	54	63	74	97	75	98	74	96
Braddock	66	64						
Braddock's Field	114	43	191	90	241	70	179	83
Birmingham, 1st p't	159	133						
Birmingham, 2d p't	182	216	260	225				
E. Birmingham, 1 p.	87	118	120	138				
E. Birmingham, 2 p.	76	76	96	97				
Mt. Washington	110	103	260	76	267	81	240	90
Sharpsburg	176	152						
St. Clair	46	134						
McKeesport	114	63	191	90	241	70	179	83
South Pittsburgh	196	134	261	192	271	186	247	190
West Elizabeth	91	73	164	97	174	93	161	97
Ormsby	157	64	208	157	203	160	203	157
Twenty-ninth	82	42	108	82	108	82	108	82
Millvale	92	28	122	31	137	28	122	31
Temperanceville	46	21	74	14	81	9	72	14
Bellevile	46	21	74	14	81	9	72	14
Taventum	49	42	68	57	68	57	65	57
Verona	93	161	48	15	42	15	47	15
Penn	52	63						
Allentown	38	30						
Manchester								
Charters			75	32	77	30	78	32
TOWNSHIPS.								
Kilbuck, 1st pct	68	69						
Kilbuck, 2d pct			000	000	000	000	000	000
Plum	90	64	130	103	132	100	130	103
Penn	155	35	261	66	262	67	261	66
Elizabeth, 1st pct	44	40	120	23	115	24	120	23
Elizabeth, 2d pct	52	28						
Elizabeth, 3d pct	58	31						
Elizabeth, 4th pct	120	28	118	28	118	24	120	27
Mifflin	156	212						
Robinson, 1st pct	64	20	97	27	105	17	101	20
Robinson, 2d pct	69	29	98	67	109	57	101	66
Moon	84	85						
Franklin	42	52						
Baldwin, 1st pct	98	29	81	28	84	28	81	28
Baldwin, 2d pct	54	63	60	67	71	66	67	68
Ross, 1st pct	97	34	184	62	183	57	183	57
Ross, 2d pct	162	60	138	90	143	88	140	89
Shaler, 1st pct	82	9						
Shaler, 2d pct	46	20						
Fawn	280	51	371	85	373	84	353	84
Wilkins, 1st pct	172	228	251	252	251	252	251	252
Wilkins, 2d pct	71	102	93	154	91	152	93	154
S. Versailles, 1st p't	24	23	58	51	60	51	58	51
S. Versailles, 2d p't	64	111						
S. Versailles, 3d pt.	58	71	142	93	148	87	144	91
Jefferson	26	34	20	46	20	46	20	46
Charters	121	78	227	146	226	134	228	136
Findley	92	118						
Ohio	46	25						
Reserve	73	58						
Shaler	100	50	160	85	158	75	160	88
Pine	60	51						
West Deer	72	47	127	78	127	74	127	75
Indiana, 1st pct	72	47	159	76	162	74	160	75
Indiana, 2d pct	64	111						
Lower St. Clair	64	111						
South Fayette	58	42	91	51	86	44	86	44
Sewickley	120	73	182	114	183	112	182	114
Crescent	22	13						
McClure	74	37	144	88	148	79	145	80
Collier	29	19	20	23	18	24	20	23
Kennedy	68	69						
Robinson, 3d pct	69	29	98	67	109	57	101	66
Robinson, 4th pct	84	85						
Moon, 2d pct	42	52						
Franklin, 2d pct	98	29	81	28	84	28	81	28
Baldwin, 3d pct	54	63	60	67	71	66	67	68
Ross, 3d pct	97	34	184	62	183	57	183	57
Upper St. Clair	162	60	138	90	143	88	140	89
North Fayette	82	9						
Shaler, 3d pct	46	20						
Fawn	280	51	371	85	373	84	353	84
Wilkins, 3d pct	172	228	251	252	251	252	251	252
Wilkins, 4th pct	71	102	93	154	91	152	93	154
S. Versailles, 4th p't	24	23	58	51	60	51	58	51
S. Versailles, 5th p't	64	111						
S. Versailles, 6th